41

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1823. No. 43.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

WE now offer for sale COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 21, inclusive, and CLOTH of superior quality. In consequence of the reduced price of the raw material, and the addition of new machinery, we have reduced our prices, and can now afford those goods lower than ever sold on this side of the mountains.

Purchasers will be supplied at the Phœnix Factory, Allen & Grant's, and Adams & Hutchinson's Warehouses, Pittsburgh.

Adams, Allen & Co.

March 14—2mo.

Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & COLOUR WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have recently received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, comprises a very general and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, and Dye-Stuffs.

As these goods have been carefully selected, and procured on the lowest cash prices, the subscribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hull's lately improved self-adjusting Patent Hinge Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted pure and equal to any in the United States.

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF
RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains.

Charles Avery & Co.
Druggists,
Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh
March 14—6.

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the *lowest wholesale Baltimore cash prices*, with the addition of carriage only.

Charles Avery & Co.
Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh
March 14—6.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That elegant House and lot,

Lately owned by Samuel Edgar, near to Birmingham, consisting of eight rooms, neat and well calculated for a Garden, with a good well of water close to the house.

ALSO,

Several Houses for Rent,

In Birmingham and in the City of Pittsburgh, and one at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Post-office.

John M'Donald.

March 14 3t

I WILL RENT,

For one or more years,

That large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

With excellent Stabling and other necessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me, in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow. There are few stands for public business more eligibly situated. The terms and further particulars will be made known by

Robert Stewart.

Allegheny Town, March 14.—3t

☞ The printer in Wooster will publish this advertisement three times, and send his bill for payment, to R. S.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given to James Ackinson, that unless he pays us before Wednesday the 26th inst. for ironing

Four Wagon Wheels,

left with us for that purpose, they will on said day be exposed to public sale, at the Market House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to defray said expense.

Hawley and Barker.

March 14—2t

A Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, near the mouth of the Four Mile Run, in Pitt Township, on the 11th of January last, a

Red Muley Cow.

Her left hip bone is sunk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Moses Herbert.

March 14.—3t

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

Jacob Shitler,

INFORMATION is wanted respecting a certain Jacob Shitler, who formerly lived in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, in the neighborhood of Alexander M'Munn, Malachi and John Powell, and Hugh M'Donald. Said Shitler is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, about six feet high, thin make, and dark complexion, and speaks German and English fluently. If he will call upon *Abner Barker*, of Pittsburgh, or upon *James R. Butler*, Esq. Prothonotary of Allegheny county, he will hear of something particularly to his advantage, and any information respecting him will be by them thankfully received and generously compensated. Said Shitler left Allegheny county about 1st or 12.

March 14....3teas.

The editors of the Greensburgh Gazette, and the Somerset Whig and German paper, will please to insert the above three times, and forward their bills to this Office.

Insolvent Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefits of the acts of insolvency of this commonwealth, and the said court have appointed the *second Monday (14th day) of April next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Grew,
Farmer, of Rostraver Township.
Jacob Gardiner,
Hempfield Township

March 14, 1823.—eqse.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

INFORM their friends, that having recently made some additions to and improvements in their Establishment, they are enabled to offer for sale, an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND CUT
GLASS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Apothecaries' Shop-Furniture, &c.
At very reduced prices.

A liberal price given for *Pot & Pearl Ashes*, and *Black Salts*.

Pittsburgh, March 7—3.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—

ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

REMOVAL.
James Briceland,

FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa.

and taken the
PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East.

The buildings, including stabling, &c are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention, and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th February last, FRANCIS WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the Apothecary business. He is about 19 years of age, has light hair and complexion, and thick lips. He had on when he went away, a superfine blue cloth coat, mixed pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him home, shall have the above reward but no charges

S. R. Holmes.

Pittsburgh March 7, 1823.—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac M'Michael late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, (deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HULTZ,
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } Adm.

March 7, 1823—3t*

ALLEN & GRANT,
Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24—tf

EDUCATION.
N. Ruggles Smith,
AND
Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N. Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Political.

The following is the address to the people of Pennsylvania adopted by the late convention of delegates and legislators at Harrisburgh.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens,—Your delegates, assembled in convention at Harrisburgh, fully impressed with the great responsibility of their appointment have proceeded with a correspondent anxiety to acquit themselves of the duty which it was your pleasure to assign them. Although the respectable and worthy gentlemen put in nomination, were unusually numerous, the deliberations of the convention were conducted with a spirit of mutual forbearance, and terminated in the most cordial unanimity. In communicating the result to their constituents, they think themselves bound to give a brief exposition of the views by which they were influenced in the selection.

According to the scheme of our national compact, the several states are independent sovereignties, and are guards about the federal constitution, to operate as a check upon the general government. Notwithstanding the wisdom of our national administrations has in general justified the most liberal confidence, yet the necessity and duty of vigilence still remains; for the time may come, although we trust and believe not soon, when the encroachments of the federal authorities, will require the energetic interposition of the states. Wise and good men, at an early period, announced a tendency in our general government to consolidation—a mischief which has been long apprehended by our most enlightened democratic statesman, and ever deprecated as the grave of our liberties The only preventive or remedy of this evil, belongs to the individual members of the confederacy. And the obligation to exert their power to this effect, is augmented by the paramount motive of self preservation; for by a consolidated empire, the extinction of the several state authorities is implied — This high duty requires that each state should use all constitutional means to improve its resources and sustain its independence Pennsylvania, from her great wealth, from her relative position and extent of territory, must ever be of the utmost importance to the true interests of the United States; and as her obligation is commensurate with her power, it is essential, that the dignity of her administration, should bear some proportion to the magnitude of the trust reposed, that her executive should be capable of comprehending her advantages and duties; and should have wisdom to pursue the former, and virtue to discharge the latter. This subject has been maturely weighed by the convention.

Nor have they been unmindful of the peculiar character of the present crisis, and the conduct of our political opponents. Although a small minority in this state, the federal party pursuing their treacherous maxim of *divide and conquer*, have succeeded in possessing themselves of the reins of power. We know that many of our democratic brethren, have been greatly deceived in the expectations which they formed in 1820. Looking forward with an undefined hope, to a new administration, for some relief from the embarrassments of that period, they did not reflect, that, as the embarrassments were universal, so the cause in which they originated could not be partial.

But never did you contemplate (we address ourselves now especially to such of our political brethren, as supported the present chief magistrate,) never, we venture to assert, did you, for one moment, indulge the idea, that in placing him in the executive chair, you would give a federal administration to Pennsylvania. No, fellow citizens, we frankly and sincerely acquit you of that intention Little did you foresee, that he who had so long possessed and merited your confidence, would no sooner find himself seated in that chair than he would blindly surrender the keys of the cabinet, to men, selected from those ranks, which he had in the vigor of his life, opposed with his best powers, and which in return, had covered him with obloquy and invective.—Yet, such is the fact. You have seen these men—the directors of the present executive—with the "era of good feelings" on their tongues, proscribing every body and every thing that bears the stamp of democracy.— You have seen them remove from office, because they were democrats, those who nobly staked their lives and honor, in support of the whig interest of 1776.—You have seen them mark out for their impotent vengeance, others, who have been conspicuous in the democratic ranks. You have seen them repeatedly attack the representatives of your free choice;—and you have witnessed, with surprise and with deep indignation, their wicked and presumptuous effort to tamper with our highest judicial authorities. You have seen them misapplying the funds of the state, or by a shameful negligence suffering them to remain dead in the treasury, when the objects of appropriation had been pointed out by law. For nearly three years, have you beheld the pernicious *incubus* of federalism couched on the bosom of the commonwealth, stifling her energies, and sinking her into imbecility and insignificance. These facts most forcibly exhort the democratic family to union. Pennsylvania should not, and will not endure a federal administration Essentially democratic in her feelings and character, she has ever frowned upon the haughty pretension and aristocratic pride, inherent in the nature of federalism.

Whilst we are willing to rejoice at the "era of good feelings," in regard to all the civil rights and social relations of private life, we can discover no cause of congratulation, in the decline of that spirit of opposition, which once openly animated the two great political parties, in this country. In every nation where freedom dwells there are, and there ought to be parties. They have the most salutary influence over the administration of public affairs, and act as the sentinels of liberty. But, without party spirit, party distinctions will necessarily cease, and the freedom of the people languish, and sooner or later expire. Should our constitution ever survive the extinction of the two parties, into which the citizens of the United States have been so long divided, numberless factions would spring up in their place embittered with tenfold rancor: but altogether destitute of the wholesome vigilence and enlarged views of their predecessors.

Are not these truths supported by facts within the knowledge of us all? No sooner had a calm succeeded the intense excitement of political feeling, produced by the events of the last war, than we saw in every state petty factions (for they ought not to be dignified with the name of parties) rising up and occupying the minds of men with fierce and discordant opinions, in regard to subjects of local and sectional concern.

But this alleged prevalence of "good feelings" is deceptive. Our ancient opponents are not disbanded. It is true the exposure of their monstrous ambition, during the late war, dismissed their forces; but there yet remains a formidable body, "whom mutual league, united thoughts and counsel" connect together indissolubly, and who form a nucleous around which the disappointed and unprincipled, the discontented and deceived, may readily arrange themselves, in opposition to the democratic party. There perhaps never has been a time, when attention to the movements of our adversaries, was more seriously demanded. Their leading project is to lull us into a false security, by a pretence of inactivity on their part, and by soothing felicitations upon the "era of good feelings," while with characteristic cunning, they seek every opportunity of secretly scattering among us the seeds of distrust and division. How this policy has succeeded in Pennsylvania, let the existing reign of federalism bear witness.

Of past errors, it is not our province or purpose to complain, their consequences are beyond our control; and we may only draw from them useful instruction for our future conduct. Then fellow citizens, brethren of the same principle, let us *unite*, and with heart and hand, put down the minority, that, by means of our division, have foisted themselves into power. Disregarding all minor causes of discontent, let every democrat in the state, resolve to act with his party in restoring the commonwealth to her former character. The first principle of democracy, is that the majority should prevail; and we appeal to the good sense of our political brethren, and entreat them, if any should think themselves aggrieved by their party, to bury their resentments, for a season at least, until we shall have shaken off this federal opposition

Sensible of the importance of combining the whole democratic strength of the state in this effort, your delegates have been mainly guided by that wish in choosing among the various candidates, all of them deserving well of the country and of the party, the man who, in their opinion, possessed the fairest prospect of uniting the great body of their constituents throughout the commonwealth. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE has long been before the public in various elective offices, all of which he has filled in the most creditable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Assisted by a liberal education, his active life has given him a thorough acquaintance with the interests and resources as well as the constitution and laws of our state — These advantages have also been improved by his habits of study and observation; so that he unites with that perfect knowledge of the sentiments and disposition of the people, which can only be acquired by the practical politician, the enlightened and liberal views of the philosophical statesman He is an undeviating democratic republican. Attached to the constitution of the Union from principle, his administration would contribute to the preservation of the national character in its original purity, at the same time that it would uphold the independence of his own state. Modest, yet decided, joining to the urbanity of polished manners, the affability kindness, and facility of access, so desirable in public men, his fellow citizens would find in him a chief magistrate, who would discharge his duty with intelligence and firmness, and support in a suitable manner, the dignity of the first office in their gift.

We do, therefore, indulge the hope, that in recommending him as a candidate for that office, we may venture to pledge the undivided support of the whole democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Sons of the Forest.—The celebrated *Red Jacket*, *Cornplanter*, and one other ambassador from the remnant of the Seneca tribe, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Albany, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. They are on their way to Washington, to pay a visit to the civil father of our red brethren, and to transact business of importance to the tribe whom they represent. Red Jacket is perhaps a man of more talent, than any aboriginal chief now living. He speaks the English language with correctness and fluency; and is dignified and gentlemanly in his deportment. His age is now about sixty. The consummate skill and adroitness with which he has managed all conferences and treaties with the agents of the United States, and with the missionaries who have attempted to civilize his tribe, prove him to be in politics what Tecumseh was in war. On arriving at the heights of Harlaem, he is said to have discoursed about the scenes and events with which the works at that place are associated, evincing a minute and accurate knowledge of the history of our revolution.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Civil war prevails in Mexico—the Republican Chiefs declare to Mr. Emperor Iturbide, that they have no hostility to his person, but that they were at war with his measures. I hope they will put him down; for it is my earnest prayer that on this vast continent Republican governments should be universally maintained; the time is rapidly coming when this continent will be equal in number and strength to Europe, and if her governments are free, she will be a counterpoise and check to the despotism of the old world.—*Vil Rec.*

MARCH

The faithful sun again begins to return, reminding us of the promise, that "seed time and harvest shall not cease" Is all your grain thrashed, your flax dressed, your wood split, your fencing stuff out? Your ploughs, harrows and hoes should be prepared in season. Better to *drive* your work, than let your work *drive* you. Repair your fences, and watch unruly sheep and cattle. Now cut your scions for grafting, and keep them till next month. Our countrymen are too negligent about fruit. Where maple trees grow, you will remember now to make your sugar. These useful trees may be transplanted, and they make the best of shade trees.

Christian Almanac

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1823. No. 43.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS.

WE now offer for sale COTTON YARN, from No. 6 to 21, inclusive, and CLOTH of superior quality. In consequence of the reduced price of the raw material, and the addition of new machinery, we have reduced our prices, and can now afford those goods lower than ever sold on this side of the mountains.

Purchasers will be supplied at the Phœnix Factory, Allen & Grant's, and Adams & Hutchinson's Warehouses, Pittsburgh.

Adams, Allen & Co.

March 14—2mo.

Wholesale and Retail
DRUG & COLOUR WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have recently received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, comprises a very general and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, and Dye-Stuffs.

As these goods have been carefully selected, and procured on the lowest cash prices, the subscribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period.

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hull's lately improved self-adjusting Patent Hinge Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted pure and equal to any in the United States.

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF
RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains.

Charles Avery & Co.
Druggists,
Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh
March 14—6.

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the *lowest wholesale Baltimore cash price*, with the addition of carriage only.

Charles Avery & Co.
Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh
March 14—6t.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

That elegant House and lot,

Lately owned by Samuel Edgar, near to Birmingham, consisting of eight acres, rich and well calculated for a Garden, with a good well of water close to the house.

ALSO,

Several Houses for Rent,

In Birmingham and in the City of Pittsburgh, and one at the south end of the Monongahela Bridge. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Post-Office.

John M'Donald.

March 14 3t

I WILL RENT,

For one or more years,

That large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,

With excellent Stabling and other necessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me, in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow. There are few stands for public business more eligibly situated. The terms and further particulars will be made known by

Robert Stewart.

Allegheny Town, March 14—3t

☞ The printer in Wooster will publish this advertisement three times, and send his bill for payment, to R. S.

Public Notice,

IS hereby given to James Ackinson; that unless he pays us before Wednesday the 26th inst. for ironing

Four Wagon Wheels,

left with us for that purpose, they will on said day be exposed to public sale, at the Market House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to defray said expense.

Hawley and Barker.

March 14—2t

A Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, near the mouth of the Four Mile Run, in Pitt Township, on the 11th of January last, a

Red Muley Cow.

Her left hip bone is sunk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Moses Herbert.

March 14.—3t*

"Law's Serious Call."

FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.*" Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

Jacob Shitler,

INFORMATION is wanted respecting a certain Jacob Shitler, who formerly lived in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, in the neighborhood of Alexander M'Munn, Malachi and John Powell, and Hugh M'Donald. Said Shitler is a man between fifty and sixty years of age, about six feet high, thin make, and dark complexion, and speaks German and English fluently. If he will call upon *Abner Barker*, of Pittsburgh, or upon *James R. Butler*, Esq. Prothonotary of Allegheny county, he will hear of something particularly to his advantage, and any information respecting him will be by them thankfully received and generously compensated. Said Shitler left Allegheny county about 1811 or 12.

March 14....3tEa.

The editors of the Greensburgh Gazette, and the Somerset Whig and German paper, will please to insert the above three times, and forward their bills to this Office.

Insolvent Debtors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefits of the acts of insolvency of this commonwealth and the said court have appointed the *second Monday (14th day) of April next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in Greensburgh, in said county, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Grew,
Farmer, of Rostraver Township.
Jacob Gardiner,
Hempfield Township
March 14, 1823.—eqc.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.

June 7

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

INFORM their friends, that having recently made some additions to and improvements in their Establishment, they are enabled to offer for sale, an extensive

ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND CUT
GLASS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Apothecaries' Shop-Furniture, &c.

At very reduced prices.

A liberal price given for *Pot & Pearl Ashes*, and *Black Salts*.

Pittsburgh, March 7—3.

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

COTTON YARN
AND
PIECE GOODS,

From the works of Adams, Allen & Co.

AT FACTORY PRICES, FOR SALE BY—
ALLEN & GRANT.

Oct 8 tf

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees.*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1823.—tf.

REMOVAL.
James Briceland,

FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa.

and taken the
PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East.

The buildings, including stabling, &c are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention, and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

300 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin Esq. attorney at law, Butler, or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th February last, FRANCIS WILLIAMS, an indented apprentice to the Apothecary business. He is about 19 years of age, has light hair and complexion, and thick lips. He had on when he went away, a superfine blue cloth coat, mixed pantaloons, and fur hat. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him home, shall have the above reward but no charges.

S. R. Holmes.

Pittsburgh March 7, 1823.—3t

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Isaac M'Michael late of Robinson township, Allegheny county, (deceased) are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present their accounts, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HULTZ,
JOHN M'MICHAEL, } Adm.

March 7, 1823—3t*

ALLEN & GRANT,
Front Street,

Have just Received, and offer for Sale,

PRIME GREEN COFFEE,
New Orleans Sugar,
COPPER IN SHEETS AND BOTTOMS,
Old Copper, Cod Fish,
GOLD LEAF,
Real Spanish Cigars,
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24—tf

EDUCATION.

N. Ruggles Smith,
AND
Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N. Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

To Let,

THE HOUSE that Mrs. Ledlie now occupies, in Fourth, opposite Ferry Street.

Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

M. P. Cassilly.

January 10—tf

Political.

The following is the address to the people of Pennsylvania adopted by the late convention of delegates and legislators at Harrisburgh.

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens,—Your delegates, assembled in convention at Harrisburgh, fully impressed with the great responsibility of their appointment have proceeded with a correspondent anxiety to acquit themselves of the duty which it was your pleasure to assign them. Although the respectable and worthy gentlemen put in nomination, were unusually numerous, the deliberations of the convention were conducted with a spirit of mutual forbearance, and terminated in the most cordial unanimity. In communicating the result to their constituents, they think themselves bound to give a brief exposition of the views by which they were influenced in the selection.

According to the scheme of our national compact, the several states are independent sovereignties, and are guards about the federal constitution, to operate as a check upon the general government. Notwithstanding the wisdom of our national administrations has in general justified the most liberal confidence, yet the necessity and duty of vigilence still remains; for the time may come, although we trust and believe not soon, when the encroachments of the federal authorities, will require the energetic interposition of the states. Wise and good men, at an early period, announced a tendency in our general government to consolidation—a mischief which has been long apprehended by our most enlightened democratic statesman, and ever deprecated as the grave of our liberties. The only preventive or remedy of this evil, belongs to the individual members of the confederacy. And the obligation to exert their power to this effect, is augmented by the paramount motive of self preservation; for by a consolidated empire, the extinction of the several state authorities is implied.—This high duty requires that each state should use all constitutional means to improve its resources and sustain its independence. Pennsylvania, from her great wealth, from her relative position and extent of territory, must ever be of the utmost importance to the true interests of the United States; and as her obligation is commensurate with her power, it is essential, that the dignity of her administration, should bear some proportion to the magnitude of the trust reposed; that her executive should be capable of comprehending her advantages and her duties; and should have wisdom to pursue the former, and virtue to discharge the latter. This subject has been maturely weighed by the convention.

Nor have they been unmindful of the peculiar character of the present crisis, and the conduct of our political opponents. Although a small minority in this state, the federal party pursuing their treacherous maxim of *divide and conquer*, have succeeded in possessing themselves of the reins of power. We know that many of our democratic brethren, have been greatly deceived in the expectations which they formed in 1820. Looking forward with an undefined hope, to a new administration, for some relief from the embarrassments of that period, they did not reflect, that, as the embarrassments were universal, so the cause in which they originated could not be partial.

But never did you contemplate (we address ourselves now especially to such of our political brethren, as supported the present chief magistrate,) never, we venture to assert, did you, for one moment, indulge the idea, that in placing him in the executive chair, you would give a federal administration to Pennsylvania. No, fellow citizens, we frankly and sincerely acquit you of that intention. Little did you foresee, that he who had so long possessed and merited your confidence, would no sooner find himself seated in that chair than he would blindly surrender the keys of the cabinet, to men, selected from those ranks, which he had in the vigor of his life, opposed with his best powers, and which in return, had covered him with obloquy and invective.—Yet, such is the fact. You have seen these men—the directors of the present executive—with the "era of good feelings" on their tongues, proscribing every body and every thing that bears the stamp of democracy.—You have seen them remove from office, because they were democrats, those who nobly staked their lives and honor, in support of the whig interest of 1776.—You have seen them mark out for their impotent vengeance, others, who have been conspicuous in the democratic ranks. You have seen them repeatedly attack the representatives of your free choice;—and you have witnessed, with surprise and with deep indignation, their wicked and presumptuous effort to tamper with our highest judicial authorities. You have seen them misapplying the funds of the state, or by a shameful negligence suffering them to remain dead in the treasury, when the objects of appropriation had been pointed out by law. For nearly three years, have you beheld the pernicious *incubus* of federalism couched on the bosom of the commonwealth, stifling her energies, and sinking her into imbecility and insignificance. These facts most forcibly exhort the democratic family to union. Pennsylvania should not, and will not endure a federal administration. Essentially democratic in her feelings and character, she has ever frowned upon the haughty pretension and aristocratic pride, inherent in the nature of federalism.

Whilst we are willing to rejoice at the "era of good feelings," in regard to all the civil rights and social relations of private life, we can discover no cause of congratulation, in the decline of that spirit of opposition, which once openly animated the two great political parties, in this country. In every nation where freedom dwells there are, and there ought to be parties. They have the most salutary influence over the administration of public affairs, and act as the sentinels of liberty. But, without party spirit, party distinctions will necessarily cease, and the freedom of the people languish, and sooner or later expire. Should our constitution ever survive the extinction of the two parties, into which the citizens of the United States have been so long divided, numberless factions would spring up in their place embittered with tenfold rancor: but altogether destitute of the wholesome vigilence and enlarged views of their predecessors.

Are not these truths supported by facts within the knowledge of us all? No sooner had a calm succeeded the intense excitement of political feeling, produced by the events of the last war, than we saw in every state petty factions (for they ought not to be dignified with the name of parties) rising up and occupying the minds of men with fierce and discordant opinions, in regard to subjects of local and sectional concern.

But this alleged prevalence of "good feelings" is deceptive. Our ancient opponents are not disbanded. It is true the exposure of their monstrous ambition, during the late war, dismayed their forces; but there yet remains a formidable body, "whom mutual league, united thoughts and counsel" connect together indissolubly, and who form a nucleous around which the disappointed and unprincipled, the discontented and deceived, may readily arrange themselves, in opposition to the democratic party. There perhaps never has been a time, when attention to the movements of our adversaries, was more seriously demanded. Their leading project is to lull us into a false security, by a pretence of inactivity on their part, and by soothing felicitations upon the "era of good feelings," while with characteristic cunning, they seek every opportunity of secretly scattering among us the seeds of distrust and division. How this policy has succeeded in Pennsylvania, let the existing reign of federalism bear witness.

Of past errors, it is not our province or purpose to complain, their consequences are beyond our control; and we may only draw from them useful instruction for our future conduct. Then fellow citizens, brethren of the same principle, let us *unite*, and with heart and hand, put down the minority, that, by means of our division, have foisted themselves into power. Disregarding all minor causes of discontent, let every democrat in the state, resolve to act with his party in restoring the commonwealth to her former character. The first principle of democracy, is that the majority should prevail; and we appeal to the good sense of our political brethren, and entreat them, if any should think themselves aggrieved by their party, to bury their resentments, for a season at least, until we shall have shaken off this federal opposition.

Sensible of the importance of combining the whole democratic strength of the state in this effort, your delegates have been mainly guided by that wish in choosing among the various candidates, all of them deserving well of the country and of the party, the man who, in their opinion, possessed the fairest prospect of uniting the great body of their constituents throughout the commonwealth. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE has long been before the public in various elective offices, all of which he has filled in the most creditable manner, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Assisted by a liberal education, his active life has given him a thorough acquaintance with the interests and resources as well as the constitution and laws of our state.—These advantages have also been improved by his habits of study and observation; so that he unites with that perfect knowledge of the sentiments and disposition of the people, which can only be acquired by the practical politician, the enlightened and liberal views of the philosophical statesman. He is an undeviating democratic republican. Attached to the constitution of the Union from principle, his administration would contribute to the preservation of the national character in its original purity, at the same time that it would uphold the independence of his own state. Modest, yet decided, joining to the urbanity of polished manners, the affability, kindness, and facility of access, so desirable in public men, his fellow citizens would find in him a chief magistrate, who would discharge his duty with intelligence and firmness, and support in a suitable manner, the dignity of the first office in their gift.

We do, therefore, indulge the hope, that in recommending him as a candidate for that office, we may venture to pledge the undivided support of the whole democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Sons of the Forest.—The celebrated *Red Jacket, Cornplanter*, and one other ambassador from the remnant of the Seneca tribe, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening from Albany, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. They are on their way to Washington, to pay a visit to the civil father of our red brethren, and to transact business of importance to the tribe whom they represent. Red Jacket is perhaps a man of more talent, than any aboriginal chief now living. He speaks the English language with correctness and fluency; and is dignified and gentlemanly in his deportment. His age is now about sixty. The consummate skill and adroitness with which he has managed all conferences and treaties with the agents of the United States, and with the missionaries who have attempted to civilize his tribe, prove him to be in politics what Tecumseh was in war. On arriving at the heights of Harlaem, he is said to have discoursed about the scenes and events with which the works at that place are associated, evincing a minute and accurate knowledge of the history of our revolution.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Civil war prevails in Mexico—the Republican Chiefs declare to Mr. Emperor Iturbide, that they have no hostility to his person, but that they were at war with his measures. I hope they will put him down; for it is my earnest prayer that on this vast continent Republican governments should be universally maintained; the time is rapidly coming when this continent will be equal in number and strength to Europe, and if her governments are free, she will be a counterpoise and check to the despotism of the old world.—*Val. Rec.*

MARCH

The faithful sun again begins to return, reminding us of the promise, that "seed time and harvest shall not cease." Is all your grain thrashed, your flax dressed, your wood split, your fencing stuff out? Your ploughs, harrows and hoes should be prepared in season. Better to *drive* your work, than let your work *drive* you. Repair your fences, and watch unruly sheep and cattle. Now cut your scions for grafting, and keep them till next month. Our countrymen are too negligent about fruit. Where maple trees grow, you will remember now to make your sugar. These useful trees may be transplanted, and they make the best of shade trees.

Christian Almanac.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—It is customary, in our times, when a person of distinction has "gone to sleep with his fathers," for some kind friend to sketch forth to the public, in an obituary notice, a brief outline of his life; of the virtues that adorned his character; and the achievements he had performed, either as calculated to enhance his own honor or fame, or that of his family, or to redound to the welfare of his country. As to frailties, imperfections, or vices, it is quite unfashionable to say any thing about them. This, it is true, I have heard reprobated by some very intelligent and conscientious people; and not long since I heard a venerable man of the pulpit, with much warmth, as well as pungency of satire, inveigh against this fashionable mode, of sending all to Heaven, as he termed it, no matter what kind of lives they had lived.

In the notice which I am about to give you, it will probably serve the interests of morality quite as well to go at right angles with the etiquette of the day, and to touch with equal candor on the excellencies and on the faults of the deceased, as far as they have come to my knowledge.

But, I must inform you and the reader, there is a peculiarity in the case. The person of whom I am to speak, is not actually dead, in the common acceptation of the word. His mortal body is not inhumed in clay: no, he yet breathes the vital air, his heart still beats, his pulse vibrates, and he still possesses the powers of locomotion. He can see, hear, feel, taste and smell, as formerly. He still feels the wants and appetites of nature, as usual, and still eats and drinks enough to keep the animal machine in tolerable tune. Indeed the principal change in his mere animal economy is with respect to sleep. It is confidently believed, that he now sleeps but little, or none at all. The explanation of this remarkable circumstance I leave to the physiologist or the moralist, whichever may suppose it comes properly within his bounds. As to his intellectual faculties, I have not been able to learn whether they remain in "statu quo" or not: I would suppose, however, that they have suffered a severe shock. The power of articulation, it is true, still remains with him, though it is certain he has made no *long speeches* lately.

In short, I must inform the reader, without any further ceremony, that the subject of this notice is not physically or naturally, but *politically dead*. Speaking, therefore, of this kind of existence, I will go on to pay the last tribute of respect to his departed greatness.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in 1822, in South Carolina, the Hon. GEORGE M'DUFFIE, member of Congress. The deceased had the well-earned merit of rising from obscurity and indigence to rank and respectability. Genius, and that, it is said, of a superior grade, was his only paternal inheritance. But,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air;"

and the young M'Duffie might have passed on through life unknown, and unnoticed, and unconscious of his own powers, had not a wealthy and powerful friend extended to him the hand of liberality, and afforded him the facilities for cultivating his precious talent. His industry and rapid proficiency soon gained him not only the approbation of his benefactor, but attracted the notice of his countrymen. To the sterling qualities of worth and integrity, he appeared to have added the attractions of the gentleman and the scholar, as well as the extended and liberal views of the statesman. At an earlier age than usual he was honored, by the suffrages of his district, with a seat in Congress. But here, alas! when he had just moved off in the orbit of fame, amply furnished with all the qualifications necessary to carry him to the zenith of his wishes, we behold him stoop from the high standing of the philosopher and philantropist, to trample on the laws of his God and his country—and to embark in a foul project of murder!—to lay aside the dignity and the respectability of the statesman, to enter the arena with the *duellist!* This

"One false step forever blasts his fame;
He sets like stars that fall to rise no more."

We wave the gnawings of conscience which must embitter all his moments of reflection; but such is the light in which all men of virtue view this lawless practice, so great indeed is the current of popular opinion and popular indignation against it, and so unparalleled has this affair been, from beginning to end, in the combination of circumstances that make it peculiarly infamous and disgraceful to all parties concerned, that he can never expect to recover his lost reputation. It would have been an extinguisher to the father of our country, even in the plenitude of his greatness.

The ghost of what he was, I am told has lately stalked back from the field of his disgrace in to the hall of Congress, there to receive the jeers, and scoffs, and scorn of the collected intelligence of the nation. Alas! young man, how art thou fallen! Shade of thy departed greatness, farewell! Thy sun has forever sunk in darkness. May oblivion shade thee from the maledictions of thy country!

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

New-York, March 8.—By the ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Holdridge, of the new Line of Packets, in 41 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the evening of January 21st. and Liverpool to the 24th—both inclusive.

AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT

It will be recollected that the most important part of the intelligence by the last arrival at this port, was the proceedings of the French Cabinet in regard to the resolutions of the Holy Alliance, and the note of Mr. Villele, addressed to the Spanish Government, through the Spanish Minister at Madrid. This arrival furnishes us with the note addressed to the same Court, upon the same subject, by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. These notes are of a much higher tone than that which was adopted by the French Cabinet. They are drawn up with more force, and breathe a more decided spirit of oppression. It will be seen by the proceedings of the Cortes upon these notes, that they have been rejected with the utmost promptness and disdain. The Ministers of the three Courts thereupon demanded and received their passports, and at the latest advices were on the eve of departure. The latest advices were on the eve of departure. The latest news from Paris is of Sunday evening Jan. 19. On the preceding night a Courier Extraordinary was sent off by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Spain, *with orders to the French Ambassador to leave Madrid.*

The Courier of the 21st is filled with extracts from the French papers, containing letters from Madrid, and speculations upon the present state of affairs, which vary of course, according to the feelings and sentiments of the writers. By the liberals it is maintained that the proceedings of the Cortes were supported by the people with the greatest spirit and enthusiasm: while the opposite writers declare that the "*scene,*" as it is called, played off by the Cortes, produced no effect without the legislative hall; in the capital, it is added, "a melancholy silence was alone observed, from the moment that the faction which governs us opened the road to the ruin of Spain.—Nothing is talked of here but meditated journies into foreign states; every body is anxious to fly a country which is menaced with the greatest evils. No positive proposition for the new loan having been presented, the Government is going to raise a forced loan throughout Spain. The English speculators who came hither to supply us with every thing of which we might stand in need, do not seem inclined to help us out of our difficulties."

A letter from Madrid, January 10, says, when the Minister of State began to read the notes from the Allied Cabinets, the most profound silence reigned in the hall and in the galleries; but no sooner was there heard an expression offensive to the Spanish nation, or to its government, than might be seen indignation painted on the countenances of the deputies and of the strangers who were present. "One circumstance, says the *Constitutador*, excited our attention, viz: that in the part appropriated to the diplomatic corps, no persons were seen but the English Ambassador, the individuals attached to his legation, and some English travellers, that is, free men, whose faces manifested the same indignation as those of the Spanish Deputies, at beholding the audacity of those who wish to interfere in our affairs."

The resignation of Montmorency has produced but little if any change in the disposition of the French Cabinet. Chateaubriand has been appointed in his place, and there is scarcely a shade of difference in their principles. Montmorency has been appointed Minister of State and a member of the privy council.

It was predicted by the Constitutionalists at Madrid, that the moment a foreign soldier should set his foot upon the soil of Spain, there would no longer be a symptom of revolt—all will unite to repel the invader.

The accounts of the operations of the contending factions in Spain, are as confused and contradictory as ever. The "Army of the Faith," however, we suspect, was on its last legs.

The Bayonne papers say an order had arrived to make five millions of cartridges.

It is stated that there has been a most extraordinary sale of the Spanish papers containing the notes of the Foreign Powers, and proceedings of the Cortes. They are in the hands of every person in Madrid, and it is observed that the menaces of the Holy Alliance alternately excite indignation and derision.

The Courier of January 22, says, "England it seems, is pledged to support Portugal, in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance, offensive and defensive with Spain, against France. In that case the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the Peninsula.

The Russian army in Poland is 100 000 strong.

A letter from Stockholm states that on the 20th December, the town of Boras was destroyed by fire. When the report was sent off to the Governor of Weenersburgh, which was despatched as soon as possible, 300 houses were already reduced to ashes, as well as the church and the town hall. Only 20 houses at Borus have escaped. This town, originally built by Gustavus Adolphus, was burnt down about a century ago. The inhabitants, estimated at 2000 are chiefly occupied in the woollen and hardware manufactures.

In a late hunting party, the morning being hazy, the Duke of Wellington was so inten on his game that he lost sight of his party, and in firing lodged a charge of shot in the face of Lord Viscount Grenville. The wound was not dangerous, and his lordship has recovered.

A meeting was held in London, on the 16th, to raise donations for the relief of the distressed sufferers from the earthquake in Syria. A letter from the Consul General at Constantinople, estimates the number of lives lost by those earthquakes, at 30,000

The accounts of the operations of the Greeks and Turks, are but few. The successes of the former, however, have continued. The account of the second destruction of the Turkish ships, by the Greek fire ships is confirmed. As a reward for those Turkish officers who escaped, the Grand Seignor ordered their heads to be taken off. The reports by the last arrival, of a revolution having taken place in the government at Constantinople, are also amply confirmed. Heleb Effendi, the bloody enemy of the Greeks, was at first banished, and afterwards followed and beheaded. A battalion of troops has been raised in Germany, who were on their way to join the Greeks. One hundred and twenty Greeks had also passed through Silesia to join their countrymen.

The weather in France had been very severe. At Paris the Seine presented a solid field of ice. The snow had fallen in some parts of the Kingdom, in such immense quantities, that it required great labor to render the roads passable.

The Elbe was covered with ice, and there were great complaints in Hanover, for the want of water, in consequence of the cold.

The following changes in the British Ministry, are announced in the Sun of the 20th. Mr Bragge Bathurst retires, Mr. Vansittart takes the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Frederick Robinson is to have the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade. Other changes will, of course, be necessary.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Naples, arrived at Vienna on the 8th of January.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In consequence of a memoir presented to the Congress of Verona, by the Philanthropist Allan, against the Slave Trade, and his eloquent address to the great Powers, with the single exception of France, have adopted very vigorous measures on the subject. *Russia, England, Prussia and Austria have agreed that the Commerce in Slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of Piracy,* and have therefore made it punishable by death.

Later and more Important!

New York March 11.

The arrival from Liverpool of the packet ship New York, brings us London papers of the 30th January, containing the important information of the intention of France to march 100,000 troops into Spain, to suppress the liberal principles and national rights established by the Constitution, and restore Ferdinand to the *legitimate* prerogatives of his throne. The die is thus cast, and the only question pending is the momentous issue—on it probably in a very great degree depend the present progress or retrogression of social improvement, and the aggregate of happiness or suffering which many approaching years are to impart to a great portion of mankind. Civilized Europe is divided into two distinct and irreconcilable parties, and must remain so until the final annihilation or subjugation of one of them terminates the struggle.

Of the prospect that Spain will be able to resist the French armies, we have no accurate means of judging, as it depends wholly on the part taken by the nation in the question at issue respecting which we have no authentic information. The accounts we have of Spain are chiefly from the French papers, and are colored according to the bias of their politics. The ministerial prints state the Spanish royalist forces to be increasing in every part of the kingdom, and particularly in the north, where they are said to have taken Taragona and besieged Saragossa; while the Constitutional leaves us to infer that the Patriots continue their operations unchecked and that the opposition to the liberal system is merely kept up by a petty Guerilla warfare. There is no evidence of want of confidence existing in the Spanish government, or in the people of the capital; and if we may judge from the Madrid accounts the war seems rather to be courted than feared. A paper of that capital gives the notes of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian Envoys, demanding their passports, and the answer thereto of the Spanish minister. This correspondence will be found at length below. We perceive little else to notice. The weather in England had been uncommonly cold and the snow in many parts of the kingdom fell to an unusual depth. Among the deaths of distinguished men we notice those of Dr. Hutton the great mathematician, and Dr Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination.

—

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit, on the 6th current, to his excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, secretary of state to his most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the king, his master, by declaring to the Spanish minister that his Prussian majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards his Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order the undersigned has also to make his assurances, that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which his Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged in all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th; and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of his Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated at the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

—

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of a general notoriety. No reasoning can change them and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering the first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors, and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, on leave to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation, at the Court of his most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)
The COUNT DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 3.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 10th instant, and limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish nation, I transmit by order of his Majesty the passports you require, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave the capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has last the honor of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Most Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to the verbal communication proves that the intention of his majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning.—Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, that his mission is terminated and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency the homage of his high consideration.

(Signed) Count BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now to say that the government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you by royal order the passports which you have required.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11.

We (*Journal des Debats*) gave on the 24th inst. the three letters of the Charge d'Affaires of Russia, Prussia and Austria to M. San Miguel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish government, as well as the answers of that Minister. The following is a new document to add to those official notes.

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count de Bulgara the Russian Charge d'Affaires to San Miguel, dated, Madrid, Jan. 13.

"Sir—I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday.

"The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making it known to my government.

"I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be," &c.

—

We hear for certain, that Sir Charles Stuart is recalled from Paris—probably for not sooner exposing the secret intrigues of Russia with the French Government; and that Viscount Granville (half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford) goes out immediately as his successor. This nobleman will be charged with extraordinary powers as the representative of England at this very delicate juncture. It is also understood, that Mr Jackson, who left town on Friday night on his return to his mission at Madrid, is the bearer of a note from Mr. Canning to the French Government, which is in a much stronger tone and is more explicit respecting the views of England on the Spanish question, than any former communication.

—

From the Courier.

There is now an end of conjectures.—France has recalled her ambassador from Madrid; and a hundred thousand men commanded by the Duke d'Angouleme, are preparing to march "to preserve Spain from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe."

Paris, Jan. 28.

At two o'clock this day (Tuesday) the doors of the chamber were thrown open, and every seat was soon filled. A deputation from both chambers met his majesty in the gallery of the Louvre, which resounded with cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" The royal family and great officers of state took their usual places according to precedents. The Duchess of Orleans sat in a separate tribune, richly dressed.

His Majesty having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen*—The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present.—But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which was necessary for me to obtain it. The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved; the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity. I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorises the establishment. Every where the churches will be provided with pastors, and the clergy of France completely organised, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipts and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824. It results, from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated, even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary, we enter upon the year 1823 with forty millions of excess upon the account open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses, without requiring the employment of [illegible] reserve. France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives. I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve [illegible] from the extreme of misfortune; the infatuation with which the propositions sent to Madrid have been rejected leaves little hope of peace. I have ordered the recall of my minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family, by whom it delights my heart to be loved, my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of Spain to a grandson of Henry IV. to preserve that fine kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe. Our stations will be promptly reinforced wherever maritime commerce requires protection.—Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced. If the war be inevitable I will make every effort to confine its circle and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII. be free to give to his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose will dispel the just disquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you make this solemn engagement. It was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations; it was for me to deliberate; I have done so maturely. I have consulted the dignity of my crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall always be united in defence of such interests."

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	35
Milton,	30
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
Western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	1
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	6

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,

N. Hampshire.

Generally

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany Dits.	
Mohawk Bk. at Sche'ty	
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chemung,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	3
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	8

Maryland.

Baltimore city banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Eliz.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris	do
Ditto at Elizabeth	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1½
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alex.	do
Georgetown L. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. & do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	5 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	par

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor,—It is customary, in our times, when a person of distinction has "gone to sleep with his fathers," for some kind friend to sketch forth to the public, in an obituary notice, a brief outline of his life; of the virtues that adorned his character; and the achievements he had performed, either as calculated to enhance his own honor or fame, or that of his family, or to redound to the welfare of his country. As to frailties, imperfections, or vices, it is quite unfashionable to say any thing about them. This, it is true, I have heard reprobated by some very intelligent and conscientious people; and not long since I heard a venerable man of the pulpit, with much warmth, as well as pungency of satire, inveigh against this fashionable mode, of sending all to Heaven, as he termed it, no matter what kind of lives they had lived.

In the notice which I am about to give you, it will probably serve the interests of morality quite as well to go at right angles with the etiquette of the day, and to touch with equal candor on the excellencies and on the faults of the deceased, as far as they have come to my knowledge.

But, I must inform you and the reader, there is a peculiarity in the case. The person of whom I am to speak, is not actually dead, in the common acceptation of the word. His mortal body is not inhumed in clay: no, he yet breathes the vital air, his heart still beats, his pulse vibrates, and he still possesses the powers of locomotion. He can see, hear, feel, taste and smell, as formerly. He still feels the wants and appetites of nature, as usual, and still eats and drinks enough to keep the animal machine in tolerable tune. Indeed the principal change in his mere animal economy is with respect to sleep. It is confidently believed, that he now sleeps but little, or none at all. The explanation of this remarkable circumstance I leave to the physiologist or the moralist, whichever may suppose it comes properly within his bounds. As to his intellectual faculties, I have not been able to learn whether they remain in "statu quo" or not: I would suppose, however, that they have suffered a severe shock. The power of articulation, it is true, still remains with him, though it is certain he has made no *long speeches* lately.

In short, I must inform the reader, without any further ceremony, that the subject of this notice is not physically or naturally, but *politically dead*. Speaking, therefore, of this kind of existence, I will go on to pay the last tribute of respect to his departed greatness.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in 1822, in South Carolina, the Hon. GEORGE M'DUFFIE, member of Congress. The deceased had the well-earned merit of rising from obscurity and indigence to rank and respectability. Genius, and that, it is said, of a superior grade, was his only paternal inheritance. But,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air;"

and the young M'Duffie might have passed on through life unknown, and unnoticed, and unconscious of his own powers, had not a wealthy and powerful friend extended to him the hand of liberality, and afforded him the facilities for cultivating his precious talent. His industry and rapid proficiency soon gained him not only the approbation of his benefactor, but attracted the notice of his countrymen. To the sterling qualities of worth and integrity, he appeared to have added the attractions of the gentleman and the scholar, as well as the extended and liberal views of the statesman. At an earlier age than usual he was honored, by the suffrages of his district, with a seat in Congress. But here, alas! when he had just moved off in the orbit of fame, amply furnished with all the qualifications necessary to carry him to the zenith of his wishes, we behold him stoop from the high standing of the philosopher and philantropist, to trample on the laws of his God and his country—and to embark in a foul project of murder!—to lay aside the dignity and the respectability of the statesman, to enter the arena with the *duellist!* This

"One false step forever blasts his fame;
He sets like stars that fall to rise no more."

We wave the gnawings of conscience which must embitter all his moments of reflection; but such is the light in which all men of virtue view this lawless practice, so great indeed is the current of popular opinion and popular indignation against it, and so unparalleled has this affair been, from beginning to end, in the combination of circumstances that make it peculiarly infamous and disgraceful to all parties concerned, that he can never expect to recover his lost reputation. It would have been an extinguisher to the father of our country, even in the plenitude of his greatness.

The ghost of what he was, I am told has lately stalked back from the field of his disgrace in to the hall of Congress, there to receive the jeers, and scoffs, and scorn of the collected intelligence of the nation. Alas! young man, how art thou fallen! Shade of thy departed greatness, farewell! Thy sun has forever sunk in darkness. May oblivion shade thee from the maledictions of thy country!

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

New-York, March 8.—By the ship Robert Fulton, Capt. Holdridge, of the new Line of Packets, in 41 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of London papers to the evening of January 21st. and Liverpool to the 24th.—both inclusive.

AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENT

It will be recollected that the most important part of the intelligence by the last arrival at this port, was the proceedings of the French Cabinet in regard to the resolutions of the Holy Alliance, and the note of Mr. Villele, addressed to the Spanish Government, through the Spanish Minister at Madrid. This arrival furnishes us with the note addressed to the same Court, upon the same subject, by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, These notes are of a much higher tone than that which was adopted by the French Cabinet. They are drawn up with more force, and breathe a more decided spirit of oppression. It will be seen by the proceedings of the Cortes upon these notes, that they have been rejected with the utmost promptness and disdain. The Ministers of the three Courts thereupon demanded and received their passports, and at the latest advices were on the eve of departure. The latest advices were on the eve of departure. The latest news from Paris is of Sunday evening Jan. 19. On the preceding night a Courier Extraordinary was sent off by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Spain, *with orders to the French Ambassador to leave Madrid.*

The Courier of the 21st is filled with extracts from the French papers, containing letters from Madrid, and speculations upon the present state of affairs, which vary of course, according to the feelings and sentiments of the writers. By the liberals it is maintained that the proceedings of the Cortes were supported by the people with the greatest spirit and enthusiasm: while the opposite writers declare that the "*scene*," as it is called, played off by the Cortes, produced no effect without the legislative hall; in the capital, it is added, "a melancholy silence was alone observed, from the moment that the faction which governs us opened the road to the ruin of Spain.—Nothing is talked of here but meditated journies into foreign states; every body is anxious to fly a country which is menaced with the greatest evils. No positive proposition for the new loan having been presented, the Government is going to raise a forced loan throughout Spain. The English speculators who came hither to supply us with every thing of which we might stand in need, do not seem inclined to help us out of our difficulties."

A letter from Madrid, January 10, says, when the Minister of State began to read the notes from the Allied Cabinets, the most profound silence reigned in the hall and in the galleries; but no sooner was there heard an expression offensive to the Spanish nation, or to its government, than might be seen indignation painted on the countenances of the deputies and of the strangers who were present. "One circumstance, says the *Espectador*, excited our attention, viz: that in the part appropriated to the diplomatic corps no persons were seen but the English Ambassador, the individuals attached to his legation, and some English travellers, that is, free men, whose faces manifested the same indignation as those of the Spanish Deputies, at beholding the audacity of those who wish to interfere in our affairs."

The resignation of Montmorency has produced but little if any change in the disposition of the French Cabinet. Chateaubriand has been appointed in his place, and there is scarcely a shade of difference in their principles. Montmorency has been appointed Minister of State and a member of the privy council.

It was predicted by the Constitutionalists at Madrid, that the moment a foreign soldier should set his foot upon the soil of Spain, there would no longer be a symptom of revolt—all will unite to repel the invader.

The accounts of the operations of the contending factions in Spain, are as confused and contradictory as ever. The "Army of the Faith," however, we suspect, was on its last legs.

The Bayonne papers say an order had arrived to make five millions of cartridges.

It is stated that there has been a most extraordinary sale of the Spanish papers containing the notes of the Foreign Powers, and proceedings of the Cortes. They are in the hands of every person in Madrid, and it is observed that the names of the Holy Alliance alternately excite indignation and derision.

The Courier of January 22, says, "England it seems, is pledged to support Portugal, in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance, offensive and defensive with Spain, against France. In that case the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the Peninsula.

The Russian army in Poland is 100 000 strong

A letter from Stockholm states that on the 20th December, the town of Boras was destroyed by fire. When the report was sent off to the Governor of Wenersburgh, which was despatched as soon as possible, 300 houses were already reduced to ashes, as well as the church and the town hall. Only 20 houses at Boras have escaped. This town, originally built by Gustavus Adolphus, was burnt down about a century ago. The inhabitants, estimated at 2000 are chiefly occupied in the woollen and hardware manufactures.

In a late hunting party, the morning being hazy, the Duke of Wellington was so intent on his game that he lost sight of his party, and in firing lodged a charge of shot in the face of Lord Viscount Grenville. The wound was not dangerous, and his lordship has recovered.

A meeting was held in London, on the 16th, to raise donations for the relief of the distressed sufferers from the earthquake in Syria. A letter from the Consul General at Constantinople, estimates the number of lives lost by those earthquakes, at 30,000

The accounts of the operations of the Greeks and Turks, are but few. The successes of the former, however, have continued. The account of the second destruction of the Turkish ships, by the Greek fire ships is confirmed. As a reward for those Turkish officers who escaped, the Grand Seignor ordered their heads to be taken off. The reports by the last arrival, of a revolution having taken place in the government at Constantinople, are also amply confirmed. Heleb Effendi, the bloody enemy of the Greeks, was at first banished, and afterwards followed and beheaded. A battalion of troops has been raised in Germany, who were on their way to join the Greeks. One hundred and twenty Greeks had also passed through Silesia to join their countrymen.

The weather in France had been very severe. At Paris the Seine presented a solid field of ice. The snow had fallen in some parts of the Kingdom, in such immense quantities, that it required great labor to render the roads passable.

The Elbe was covered with ice, and there were great complaints in Hanover, for the want of water, in consequence of the cold.

The following changes in the British Ministry, are announced in the Sun of the 20th. Mr Bragge Bathurst retires; Mr. Vansittart takes the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Frederick Robinson is to have the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and Mr. Huskisson is to succeed Mr. Robinson as President of the Board of Trade. Other changes will, of course, be necessary.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Naples, arrived at Vienna on the 5th of January.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In consequence of a memoir presented to the Congress of Verona, by the Philanthropist Allan, against the Slave Trade, and his eloquent address the great Powers, with the single exception of France, have adopted very vigorous measures on the subject. *Russia, England, Prussia and Austria have agreed that the Commerce in Slaves ought to be assimilated with the crime of Piracy*, and have therefore made it punishable by death.

Later and more Important!

New York March 11.

The arrival from Liverpool of the packet ship New York, brings us London papers of the 30th January, containing the important information of the intention of France to march 100,000 troops into Spain, to suppress the liberal principles and national rights established by the Constitution, and restore Ferdinand to the *legitimate* prerogatives of his throne. The die is thus cast, and the only question pending is the momentous issue—on it probably in a very great degree depend the present progress or retrogression of social improvement, and the aggregate of happiness or suffering which many approaching years are to impart to a great portion of mankind. Civilized Europe is divided into two distinct and irreconcilable parties, and must remain so until the final annihilation or subjugation of one of them terminates the struggle.

Of the prospect that Spain will be able to resist the French armies, we have no accurate means of judging, as it depends wholly on the part taken by the nation in the question at issue respecting which we have no authentic information. The accounts we have of Spain are chiefly from the French papers, and are colored according to the bias of their politics. The ministerial prints state the Spanish royalist forces to be increasing in every part of the kingdom, and particularly in the north, where they are said to have taken Taragona and besieged Saragossa; while the Constitutional leaves us to infer that the Patriots continue their operations unchecked and that the opposition to the liberal system is merely kept up by a petty Guerilla warfare. There is no evidence of want of confidence existing in the Spanish government, or in the people of the capital; and if we may judge from the Madrid accounts the war seems rather to be courted than feared. A paper of that capital gives the notes of the Austrian, Russian and Prussian Envoys, demanding their passports, and the answer thereto of the Spanish minister. This correspondence will be found at length below. We perceive little else to notice. The weather in England had been uncommonly cold and the snow in many parts of the kingdom fell to an unusual depth. Among the deaths of distinguished men we notice those of Dr. Hutton, the great mathematician, and Dr Jenner, the celebrated discoverer of vaccination.

Note addressed by the Prussian Minister at the Court of Madrid to Senor San Miguel.

The observations which the undersigned Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Prussia had the honor to submit, on the 6th current, to his excellency Senor Col. San Miguel, secretary of state to his most Catholic Majesty, having been replied to in a manner far from conformable to the wishes of his court, finds himself under the necessity of executing a very peremptory order of the king, his master, by declaring to the Spanish minister that his Prussian majesty can no longer maintain with Spain relations which, in the present circumstances, would be as little conformable to their object, as to the sentiments of friendship and interest which the King has invariably manifested towards his Catholic Majesty.

In obeying this order the undersigned has also to make his assurances that the King, his august Sovereign, will never cease to put up the most sincere prayers for the happiness of a nation which his Majesty, with the deepest sorrow, perceives to be in the road to ruin, and plunged in all the horrors of anarchy and civil war.

I have the honor to request your Excellency will be pleased to transmit me the passports necessary for my leaving Spain; and I renew the assurances of my high consideration.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me under date of the 10th; and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of his Most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by royal order, the passports for which you have applied.

(Dated at the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823, and signed with the usual formalities.)

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

The undersigned, Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, has seen with real pain that the answer of his Excellency Senor San Miguel, to his verbal communication made on the 6th of this month, is very far from fulfilling the wishes of which he was the medium.

To place in a still clearer light the justice of the cause which he has sustained, and to cause the benevolent intentions of Russia to be appreciated, I have the honor to address officially to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, a copy of the despatch which I presented to him.

The facts therein recorded are of a general notoriety. No reasoning can change them and consequently the undersigned can have no motive for altering the first communication.

That communication is about to be published to Europe, and Europe will judge between the Powers who are animated by the noble desire of doing good, and a government which appears to be resolved to fill up the cup of the misfortunes of Spain.

With respect to the determination announced in the note of his Excellency Senor Miguel, all the responsibility will fall on the heads of those persons who are to be considered as its sole authors; and while the same persons deprive their legitimate Sovereign of his liberty—while they deliver up Spain to all the evils of a sanguinary anarchy, and by means of keeping up a culpable understanding, endeavor to extend to other States the calamities in which they have involved their own country, Russia can maintain no relation with authorities which tolerate and even excite such disorders.

The undersigned has therefore the honor to request that his Excellency Senor San Miguel will send to him his passports, adding to them passports for the persons who compose the Imperial Legation, at the Court of his most Catholic Majesty.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to his Excellency Senor San Miguel, the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

The COUNT DE BULGARA.

Madrid, Dec. 28, (Jan. 3.)

ANSWER.

I have received the very insolent note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 20th instant, and limiting myself for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish nation, I transmit by order of his Majesty the passports you require, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave the capital with as little delay as possible. I am, &c.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

January 11.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

The Allied Sovereigns assembled at Verona, have been of opinion that they could no longer remain silent on the misfortunes and disorders which desolate Spain. Their duty and their conscience oblige them to speak, and the undersigned Charge d'Affaires for Austria has the honor of making known to Colonel San Miguel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to his Mos Catholic Majesty, the sentiments and wishes of the Emperor.

The reply which his excellency gave to the verbal communication proves that the intention of his majesty have been misinterpreted, and his offers undervalued. The undersigned will not descend to the point of refuting the calumnious insinuations by which it has been endeavored to distort his real meaning.—Very soon Spain and all Europe will be enabled to judge of this. But the Court of Austria is of opinion that its disapproval of the causes of the evils which oppress a noble and generous nation, for which it professes so much esteem, and for which it feels so much interest would not be sufficiently declared if it continued to maintain diplomatic relations with the Spanish government. In execution of his orders, therefore, informs the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, that his mission is terminated and requests that his excellency will have the goodness to forward to him his passports.

On this occasion the undersigned has the honor to offer to his excellency the homage of his high consideration.

[Signed) Count BRUNETTI.

Madrid, Jan. 10.

ANSWER.

I have received the note which your excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now to say that the government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you by royal order the passports which you have required.

EVARISTO SAN MIGUEL.

Madrid, Jan. 11

We (*Journal des Debats*) gave on the 24th inst. the three letters of the Charge d'Affaires of Russia, Prussia and Austria to M. San Miguel, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Spanish government, as well as the answers of that Minister. The following is a new document to add to those official notes

Copy of the letter addressed by the Count de Bulgara the Russian Charge d'Affaires to San Miguel, dated, Madrid, Jan. 15.

"SIR—I have received the note which your Excellency transmitted to me, dated the day before yesterday.

"The respect which I owe to the forms and principles admitted and consecrated by all civilized nations, prevents me not only from replying to that note, but even from making it known to my government.

"I hasten, therefore, to send it back to your Excellency, for the eyes of the Emperor my master, must not be disgusted by the perusal of a production which I abstain from characterising, and in which his Imperial Majesty and Europe would look in vain for the slightest evidence of a government which knows how to respect itself. I have the honor to be," &c.

We hear for certain, that Sir Charles Stuart is recalled from Paris—probably for not sooner exposing the secret intrigues of Russia with the French Government, and that Viscount Granville (half-brother to the Marquis of Stafford) goes out immediately as his successor. This nobleman will be charged with extraordinary powers as the representative of England at this very delicate juncture. It is also understood, that Mr Jackson, who left town on Friday night on his return to his mission at Madrid, is the bearer of a note from Mr. Canning to the French Government, which is in a much stronger tone and is more explicit respecting the views of England on the Spanish question, than any former communication.

From the Courier.

There is now an end of conjectures.—France has recalled her ambassador from Madrid, and a hundred thousand men commanded by the Duke d'Angouleme, are preparing to march "to preserve Spain from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe."

Paris, Jan. 28.

At two o'clock this day (Tuesday) the doors of the chamber were thrown open, and every seat was soon filled. A deputation from both chambers met his majesty in the gallery of the Louvre, which resounded with cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" The royal family and great officers of state took their usual places according to precedents. The Duchess of Orleans sat in a separate tribune, richly dressed.

His Majesty having remained uncovered for a moment, delivered the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen*—The length of the two last sessions, the short time which they have left you unoccupied, would have made me wish to be able to put off for a short time the opening of the present.—But the regular vote of the expenditure of the state is an advantage of which you have felt all the value; and in order to preserve it, I have counted upon the same devotion which was necessary for me to obtain it. The situation of the interior of the kingdom is improved; the administration of justice, loyally exercised by the juries, wisely and religiously directed by the magistrates, has put an end to the plots and attempts at revolt which were encouraged by the hope of impunity. I have concluded with the Holy See those conventions which were necessary for the formation of the new dioceses of which the law authorizes the establishment. Every where the churches will be provided with pastors; and the clergy of France completely organized, will bring upon us the blessings of Providence. I have provided by ordinances, as economy in our expenses required, regular order in the accounts. My ministers will submit to the sanction of the law the account of the expenses of the year 1821. They will furnish you with the statement of the receipts and expenses effected in 1822, and that of the charges and resources to be expected in 1824. It results, from these documents, that all prior expenses being liquidated, even those which the military preparations have rendered necessary, we enter upon the year 1823 with forty millions of excess upon the accounts open for this year; and that the budget for 1824 will present a balance of receipts and expenses without requiring the employment of reserve. France owed to Europe the example of a prosperity which a nation cannot obtain but by the return to religion—to legitimacy—to order—to true liberty. That salutary example she now gives. I have done every thing to insure the security of my subjects, and to preserve a portion from the extreme of misfortune; the information which the propositions sent to Madrid have given rejected leaves little hope of peace. I have ordered the recall of my minister, and one hundred thousand Frenchmen, commanded by a prince of my family, by whom it delights my heart to be loved, my son, are about to march and invoke the God of St. Louis to preserve the throne of a descendant grandson of Henry IV, to preserve the throne of his kingdom from ruin, and to reconcile her to Europe. Our stations will be promptly reoccupied where ever maritime commerce requires protection. Cruisers will be sent out on all parts of the coast which may be menaced. If the war be inevitable, I will make every effort to confine it as much as possible, and limit its duration. It will only be undertaken to conquer a peace, the attainment of which the present state of Spain renders impossible. Let Ferdinand VII be free to give to his subjects institutions which they can only hold from him, and which, by insuring their repose, will destroy the just disquietude of France, and hostilities will from that moment cease. I here, gentlemen, before you make this solemn engagement, it was incumbent upon me to submit to you the state of our exterior relations, and to call for its deliberate. I have done so naturally. I have consulted the dignity of my crown and the security of France; we are Frenchmen, and we shall always be united in defence of such interests."

Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at S. Holmes' Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster,	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N. Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver,	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	50

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	1
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrenceb'g	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran.	
$5 and upwards,	10
Newbern, $5 & up	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston 5 & up	6

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany Bks.	
Mohawk bk. at Schen.	
Newburgh,	1
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chemung,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	3
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	8

Maryland.

Baltimore city banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Hallsanspect,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	do
State bank at Trent.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris.	do
Ditto at Elizabethtown	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	½
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan.	do
Georgetown L. & F. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up	½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	2
Charlestown	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	½
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	5/8
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	½

GAZETTE.

RIDAY, MARCH 21, 1823.

The Gazette Office

emoved *this day*, to its former stand TH-STREET, between Market and reets. March 21.

ERAL JACKSON. We have seen a ter from a respectable gentleman in Nashville, in which it is stated that General Andrew Jackson has declined accepting the appointment of Minister to Mexico. The writer says the General will be a candidate for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, adverting to the hardiness with which the mail between Louisville and that place has been transmitted, during the winter, inquires whether it would not be worth the attention of the Post Master General to have that mail conveyed, except during seasons of intense frost, in a small steam packet. He mentions frequent instances in which goods sent by steam boats have reached their owners many days before the arrival by mail of their invoices or bills of lading. Similar instances must have been very numerous here of late.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Ottis is the federal, and Mr. Eustis the democratic candidate, for Governor. Great warmth prevails between the parties.

An attempt was made by the prisoners in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, to escape, on Sunday the 9th inst. During evening service, a fellow of the name of Rogers, holding a knife to the keeper's throat, and threatening the minister, enjoined silence on peril of their lives. "Now gentlemen" said he to the convicts, "you who are for liberty, go to work." They immediately commenced with axes and crowbars but were overheard from without, and compelled to surrender.

The *Foreign News*, which will be found in our columns to day, is of greater importance than any published since the abdication of Bonaparte. A WAR, in which all the powers of Europe will be required to take a part, appears to be inevitable. As the Spaniards are, in this contest fighting for the right of self-government, the sympathies of the American people will be with them.

Despatches have been received by our government from its diplomatic agents in Europe supposed to relate to the subject of the war, and addressed as being of great importance.

Flour rose in Philadelphia, immediately on the receipt of the late European news, to 7 dollars and 50 cents per barrel Rice, saltpetre and naval stores, rose considerably at New York, and exchange fell 2 1-2. Letters from England represent the public feeling in that country as being warmly in favor of Spain.

Capt. Hubbs, arrived at New York from Havana, states, that Com. Porter, with his squadron, had arrived out, and taken possession of Key West.

Ten Pirates were executed at Jamaica, on the 7th ult.

Accounts from Mexico are contradictory.—One report states that Iturbide had been assassinated—another, that he had retired with a small band to the interior.

An *Earthquake* at Valparaiso, South America, on the 19th December, ruined the greater part of the town. Nearly 300 lives were lost, many persons wounded, and many missing, among the latter was the Supreme Director; not a dozen houses left habitable; some of the neighboring towns were also destroyed, the inhabitants scattered among the hills in tents. A letter from an American who witnessed the scene says: "I was sitting with some of my friends in my room, when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards, I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotion. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."

A great fire occurred at Canton in China, on the first of November last, by which it is estimated 10,500 buildings were destroyed, of which 3000 were shops. Of about 70 factories occupied by foreigners, but 3 remain, one of which is the American Consul's. The loss of property is immense. The English Company's is estimated at half a million sterling Upwards of 30,000 chests of tea, and several warehouses of crapes, &c. were lost. A great many Chinese, mostly small footed women, lost their lives. The Chinese made no attempt to stop the progress of the fire. Us less occupied in removing their goods, they looked on with a degree of apathy almost incredible.

Next Governor. A meeting of democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the house of Bartholomew Groves, in that county, have protested against the proceedings of the Harrisburgh convention—have recommended N. B. Boileau for next Governor, and that the democratic citizens of the counties hold meetings and appoint delegates to meet at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May, to make a nomination. *Harrish. Chron.*

Erin Benevolent Society.

ON Monday, the 17th inst. the Society met in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House, and elected the following gentlemen as Officers for the ensuing year:

JOHN H. HOPKINS, *President.*
H. DAVIS, *Vice-President.*
MICHAEL ALLEN, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT STEELE, *Secretary.*
HUGH MAC SHANE, *Assistant-Secretary.*

In order to celebrate the annual festival, the Society again met at *Dailey's Hotel*, where, together with a number of respectable citizens and strangers, they sat down to a most splendid supper, prepared by Mr. Dailey. The Society, through their committee of arrangement, cannot refrain from tendering their thanks to Mr Dailey, for the profusion and excellence of the supper, and to his Lady, for the taste and elegance with which the room and table were decorated. After the removal of the cloth, the President of the Society delivered an address, which was universally admired.

The following Toasts were then drunk, accompanied with appropriate airs by the Union Band.

TOASTS.

1. *The memory of the Saint whose name the day bears*—The guardian genius of Ireland—Heaven's agent in effecting the extension of its Kingdom.

2. *The land we live in*—Liberty's birth place—the exile's home—"the world's last best hope."

3. *The land of our fathers*—Nature's master piece—the ocean's gem. Where the reptile loses its venom, Oh, may the tyrant, no longer retain his power!

4. *The memory of Washington*—In war, his country's shield—in peace her counsellor.

5. *The President of the U. S.*—A soldier—a statesman—a patriot.

6. *The Vice President of the U. S.*—When his country most needed his services, they were not withheld.

7. *The heads of departments*—Start fair, gentlemen!

8. *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

9. *The memory of Orr, Tone, Fitzgerald, Harvey, Bond and Emmet*—Power may prevent them from receiving the applause of their contemporaries—posterity will not fail to do them justice.

10 *Kings*—Robbers and ruffians—"*by right divine!*"

11. *The Navy of the U. S.*—Britain's scourge—old Neptune's pride.

12. *The Army of the U. S.*—Gallant—disciplined—patriotic.

13. *Domestic Manufactures*—They languish—and relief is denied them!

14. *Commerce*—Protected—not pampered!

15 *Internal Improvement*—The source of union and strength—of wealth and grandeur.

16. *Prejudice and illiberality*—Cobwebs that collect in empty minds.

17. *The Fair*—Our protectors in infancy—our helpmates in manhood—our solace in declining years.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The talents, worth and patriotism of Western Pennsylvania.

By Henry Baldwin, Esq.—General Jackson.

By Judge Wilkins—Objects of an Irishman's love—the hand that gives and the heart that forgives.

By Dr George Stevenson—The memory of the Generals Thompson, Hand, and Irvine—three jolly Irishmen, who led the Pennsylvanians to victory during the war of the Revolution.

By Captain Talcott—The sons of the Emerald Isle. Wherever scattered, they carry in their hearts the love of liberty and hospitality.

By John M'Donald, Esq.—The memory of Gen. Wayne—He ought not to be forgotten.

By Harmar Denny, Esq.—The members of the Erin Benevolent Society, characterized by individual as well as social benevolence

By Wm. Croghan, Esq. of Louisville—Our country—May her liberal and enlightened institutions ever afford protection to the exile who seeks refuge from tyranny and oppression.

By P. S. Muhlenberg, Esq. of Reading—The virtue hospitality, and cheerfulness of the sons of Erin.

By Alexander Johnston, Jr. Esq.—The cause of Liberty in Spain.

By Richard Biddle Esq.—The *Holy Alliance* of native and adopted Americans.

By Walter Forward Esq.—The Patriots of Ireland—Heads of wisdom, and hearts of fire.

By John M'Snowden, Esq.—The soldiers of Greece—May the spirit of their forefathers animate their hearts and nerve their arms, in defence of their bleeding country.

By Abner Barker, Esq. Our country: May emigrants possessing *Irish hearts*, never want in it a friend, a loaf, a home and a home.

By W. W. Patterman, Esq.—The Pirates—May they soon *feel* the powerful effects of American PORTER.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq.—Colonel Croghan—The hero of Fort Sandusky—and the son of an Irishman.

In the name of the *Union Band*, by G. G. Wright, President.—May the child of oppression of every nation, clime, and tongue, always find a home and friend in our adopted country, America.

Mr. Hopkins having retired, the Vice-President, *Hugh Davis, Esq.* gave—Our President—the orator of the day.

Legislature. On Monday the Senate put its veto upon the bill to endow the Philadelphia asylum for the deaf and dumb, at the expense of the Pennsylvania asylum. It was postponed *indefinitely* by a vote of 16 to 10.

On Tuesday the House of Representatives adopted a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 1st of April; in which the Senate, the same day, concurred

Catholic Question. It is said this subject is again to be brought before the Senate, to afford Mr. Shulze an opportunity of showing that he has *changed his mind* upon it. The late Convention gave him a view of the *merits* of the question, that he, before, with all his philosophy, and all his study, and practical knowledge to boot, had never taken.—*Chron.*

The bill, repealing the act which prevented constables from serving more than two out of three years, has passed both houses of the legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.—*Intelligencer.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

We publish the following communication without further comment than, that it comes from the quarter whence it purports to come, and that knowing the author to be conversant with the matters of which he treats, and being in possession of his address, we have no reluctance to publish it.

Mr. Editor—As Mr. Shulze has been nominated a democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this state, contrary to the expectations and wishes of many respectable persons of that party, it becomes necessary to investigate the fairness and honesty of the nomination. If the investigation shall terminate without showing corruption among the members of the Convention, and without showing a strong probability that Mr. Shulze is not the choice of a majority of the democratic people, then, indeed, it will be the duty of every democratic republican to support the nomination at the polls.

I shall lay down the following fundamental principle; *to wit, members of a convention, of any kind, are bound* (without reference to their individual opinions) *to express the views and wishes of their constituents.* Whether members of any of our Legislatures are bound by *instructions* from their constituents or not, is another and perhaps doubtful question, but there can be no doubt of the correctness of the above position.—Now the question is; *did the late Convention legally express the wishes of the democratic party of Pennsylvania?* If yea; Mr. Shulze is the democratic candidate.—If nay; there is no democratic candidate before the public nominated by a legal Convention.

The *democratic party* in convention assembled in 1820, *settled* the time, place and mode of nominating their candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and the Presidential electoral College. In express violation of this deliberate act of the *people*, a few notoriously intriguing and restless demagogues, in the legislature, directed *in caucus*, that the Convention, for the present occasion, should be held in Harrisburgh during the session, and that they themselves should possess the privilege of filling vacancies.

Here was a palpable violation of the rights of the people, and a most odious usurpation of important privileges. But a scheme so artfully managed as related to time and circumstances—(created by their own intrigue too—) that it necessarily commanded a reluctant concurrence of a few *timid* honest, as well as other designing men in each district. It was thus, that the late convention was *gotten up*, with an express power in the persons who contrived it to fill, from among themselves, all vacancies!!

The mere circumstance of the convention being *full*, is not the least recommendation; for this was in fact, a *constituent* portion of the deception itself. The mere ample act of 131 men, can be of little recommendation to 70,000 voters. It is their legal situation and character alone which can give authority to their recommendation; and their character and legal situation can only be ascertained by *facts*. In the present case, then, we find the following important facts, *to wit:*

1. The late convention was not called by the party; but on the other hand was a direct violation of their arrangement

2. The individual nominated, is one of those who usurped the privileges of the people, and violated their arrangement.

3. The person nominated was supported, principally by the members of the legislature.

4 Mr. Shulze was not, and is not known (in character and talents) to the people, and therefore *could not* have been preferred by them.

5. Mr. Shulze, *in effect*, was nominated by a few artful and designing members of the legislature, to whom the people never delegated or intended to delegate such a power. It is true that many members of the legislature, were not also members of the convention, yet they arranged the time, place, and mode of nominating, so as to secure to themselves the power, *(which they exercised)* of listening upon, and *influencing* the members of the convention who had been selected, to represent their respective counties.

Some of the above facts, and many like ones, are notorious, while others of them, are shown by more *special* facts, such as follows—

6. One C. a member of assembly from C. county, some weeks since declared that Mr. Shulze was as stupid as an ox, for that last session, he was not able to govern his committee of seven members on the apportionment bill. After that declaration he requested Judge ——, of Lancaster, to present his respects to George Bryan, Esq. and to assure Mr. Bryan that he (C) was his friend and would support him as soon as Mr. Clark was disposed of at the first ballot. This message was sent to Mr. Bryan, voluntarily, unasked and unthought of by any one. Mr. C. in convention voted for his "*stupid ox*" to govern *the State!!!* Will any man pretend to say the vote of C. in the convention, was agreeably to the wishes of his constituents, and binding on the party? Surely not.

7. When Mr. S. a delegate from Delaware county arrived in Harrisburgh, Mr. B. a *Senator* and delegate from Chester, attempted to influence him to vote for Mr. Shulze; and as his principal argument, said *it was reported* that Randall and Binns would have an undue influence over Mr. Bryan if elected. Yet he assured Mr. S. that he (B.) *did not believe one word of truth to exist in those reports.* Now, notwithstanding Mr. B. refused to believe any truth to exist in the very slanders by which he strove to influence the mind of Mr. S. yet he, himself, not only voted, *as if* influenced by the slander, but procured for Mr. Shulze the votes of two of the delegates from Chester! The writer can, fearless of contradiction, assert, that Mr. Shulze is neither known nor much respected in Chester county; and as Mr. B and two of the delegates from that county voted against Mr. Bryan upon hypocritical pretences, *their* votes can have no binding force on the party. They must have been given either through corruption or blind infatuation. Next to Dr. Darlington, the Democrats of Chester, are decidedly in favor of Mr. Bryan, for whom the remaining two delegates, that *Senator* B. could not cajole out of their senses or integrity, voted, on the last ballot,

8. Col P. from one of the western counties, on his arrival at Harrisburgh, told Judge ——, that he and one of his colleagues, Mr. B. would (as instructed) vote for Judge W. on the first ballot; but after that ballot would support the *man of their choice*, Mr. Bryan. This declaration was made unasked and voluntarily; yet so much were those delegates *enlightened* between Tuesday and Wednesday that they both voted for Mr. Shulze. Mr. Shulze is probably so little known in Allegheny as he is in Siberia, and consequently the delegates upon their arrival had no idea of supporting him. Can *their* votes express the choice of Allegheny county; or be binding on the honor and feeling of the party throughout the state? Surely not—and the idea of giving credit or authority to the acts of a convention composed of such materials; and acting under such suspicious inconsistency, is absolute nonsence—more, absolute *madness*.

9. Norvell and many other intriguers, who influenced the Ingham party, had been at Harrisburgh a considerable time, previous to the 4th of March, doubtless making the necessary arrangements with Mr. Shulze and his friends. But more of this, and of his and their overtures to another candidate, and his repulsion of the vile attempt, at another time, if necessary.

A DEMOCRAT.

Who is John Andrew Shulze? We know little of him, save that he was educated for a clergyman, preached, or rather tried to preach, one sermon, which met with so unfavorable a reception that he thought it best to consult his own interest by becoming a statesman. He has never distinguished himself as a legislator, and from all we can learn he is every way unqualified for the office of Governor. His talents are of a very inferior order indeed, he possesses no great portion of moral courage, and he will if elected be a mere tool of ambitious office hunters He is a strong *Anti-Constitutionalist*, and favorer of the pernicious doctrine, that the legislature is *omnipotent*.

[*Union.*

London, January 30.

The *Etoile* of Monday contains the following news: "The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French army, is to set out in a few days. M. d'Oudenrade, will command the body guards, which will accompany his royal highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days The Regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Conuel and Damadieu set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the Manifesto of the Spanish government to Europe has reached Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity."

General movements are taking place among the troops and garrisons; some are going to join the army of observation, and others are coming to replace them.

Private Correspondence.

Paris, Jan. 21. It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but I find other explanations current, of which I give the following, as a specimen, without vouching for its authenticity. Sir C. Stuart, having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian to the French minister, respecting which great secrecy was observed, complained to Mr Canning of this reserve. Mr. Canning directed him to demand an explanation; when it was disclosed, but with reluctance, that Russia had been urging France to invade Spain, and offering to support her with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning was so indignant at this want of frankness, at the time that England's offer of mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to Lord Somerset, with instructions, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against England.

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 500 francs was offered for a single admission.

Augsburgh, January 21. The last letters which we have received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of a warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the Britannic ambassador, Lord Strangford, will fail in the mission which he has gone out to fulfil at Constantinople.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 15. Steam Boat *Magnet*, 150 tons, Beckwith, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

16. Steam Boat *Missouri*, 110 tons, Sturgiss, master, Louisville, tobacco, hemp, and passengers. [The late master of this boat, was killed on the passage up, by being caught in the machinery.]

19. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, passengers.

DEPARTED.

March 13 Keel Boat ——, 20 tons, Stacker, master, Nashville, shingles and whiskey.

15 Keel Boat ——, 25 tons, A. Hart, owner, M'Lean, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

Three Flat Boats, 120 tons.

Steam Boat *Allegheny*, 25 tons, Adams, Wilson and Co. owners, Reno, master, Louisville, dry-goods and queensware.

16. Steam Boat *Magnet*, 150 tons, Beckwith, New Orleans, dry goods and porter.

19 Steam Boat, *General Neville*, Young, master, St. Louis, 85 tons freight and 36 passengers.

☞ The Steam Boat Pennsylvania, is expected to arrive from Nashville in 4 or 5 days.

☞ The river has risen considerably since our last.

[The number of Steam Boats now running, insure a very speedy transmission of all merchandise sent to this place for the western market—In few instances need goods or passengers be detained in port more than one or two days.]

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that by the orders of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of the heirs of Hugh Sterling, deceased, the heirs of James Gilleland, deceased lands of Daniel South, Jacob Adams and Ephraim Herriot; situate and being in the township of Fayette, in the said county.

Also,

ONE LOT, or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being lot no. 476, in the general plan thereof bounded by Liberty-street, by Seventh and Smithfield streets, late the estate of William Algeo, deceased.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

Sabbath School Notice.

THE Quarterly meeting of the officers, managers, and superintendants of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union*; will be held at the session house of the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

JOHN ALBREE,

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF
Market Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
One Hundred Packages of
BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of
LADIES' black and morocco Shoes of every description,
Ditto black, white and coloured Kid,
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees,
Ditto fine and dancing Pumps,
Boy's, Miss's and Children's leather Boots and Shoes, of every description—

ALSO,

4500 pair Ladies' low-priced Morocco Shoes,
1500 ditto Leather Pumps,
1000 pair Men's Pumps
1000 Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Selected expressly for, and adapted to the Country Retail Trade.

Constantly on hand,
Black, Red, Green and Yellow Morocco Skins,
Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
Country Merchants, and purchasers generally are invited to call and examine the goods.
Pittsburgh, March 21—eotf

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

One or two Paper-Makers

WHO can come well recommended, will find employment if immediate application be made at the YOUGH PAPER MILL, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.
March 21 4

Irish Linen Warehouse.

LUKE & CHEW,

No. 21, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,
Offer for Sale, on very liberal terms, an extensive assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

In whole, half, and 20 yard pieces—3-4 and 7-8 wide. DRILLINGS, of different qualities, DOWLAS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, brown HOLLANDS, SHEETINGS, also MUSLINS.

Woollen Goods.

Blue and Grey CLOTHS, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, and NEGRO CLOTHING, part of which are of Domestic Manufacture.

GROCERIES.

Malaga WINE—GIN—and COFFEE.
March 21—3tif

To the Amateurs of Music.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite the Amateurs of Music, and informs them that he has just received from Germany, an excellent

CLOCK,

Which keeps perfect time, and plays eight pieces of Musick of the most brilliant composition.

It plays one piece every hour, and is worthy the attention of every man of taste. It will be sold at a moderate price, and may be at any time seen at the subscriber's, on the bank between Market and Ferry Streets.

F. Bowers.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.—3t*

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,
A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT
OF
Fancy, Spring & Summer
GOODS.

Also—A good assortment of
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;
And a large assortment of Ladies' Smile Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco
Slippers,
With and without heels, assorted colours.
Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes.
Also—A good Assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 14—6tif

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation,

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, Genuine, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh
March 21—eo12t

GAZETTE.

RIDAY, MARCH 21, 1823.

The Gazette Office

emoved *this day*, to its former stand TH-STREET, between Market and reets. March 21.

ERAL JACKSON. We have seen a ...ter from a respectable gentleman in Nashville, in which it is stated that General Andrew Jackson has declined accepting the appointment of Minister to Mexico. The writer says the General will be a candidate for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, adverting to the ardiness with which the mail between Louisville and that place has been transmitted, during the winter, inquires whether it would not be worth the attention of the Post Master General to have that mail conveyed, except during seasons of intense frost, in a small steam packet. He mentions frequent instances in which goods sent by steam boats have preached their owners many days before the arrival by mail of their invoices or bills of lading. Similar instances must have been very numerous here of late.

In Massachusetts, Mr. Ottis is the federal, and Mr. Eustis the democratic candidate, for Governor. Great warmth prevails between the parties.

An attempt was made by the prisoners in the Philadelphia Penitentiary, to escape, on Sunday the 9th inst. During evening service, a fellow of the name of Rogers, holding a knife to the keeper's throat, and threatening the minister, enjoined silence on peril of their lives. "Now *gentlemen*" said he to the convicts, "you who are for liberty, go to work." They immediately commenced with axes and crowbars but were overheard from without, and compelled to surrender.

The *Foreign News*, which will be found in our columns to day, is of greater importance than any published since the abdication of Bonaparte. A WAR in which all the powers of Europe will be required to take a part, appears to be inevitable. As the Spaniards are, in this contest fighting for the right of self-government, the sympathies of the American people will be with them.

Despatches have been received by our government from its diplomatic agents in Europe supposed to relate to the subject of the war, and addressed as being of great importance.

Flour rose in Philadelphia, immediately on the receipt of the late European news, to 7 dollars and 50 cents per barrel. Rice, saltpetre and naval stores, rose considerably at New York, and exchange fell 2 1-2. Letters from England represent the public feeling in that country as being warmly in favor of Spain.

Capt. Hubbs, arrived at New York from Havanna, states, that Com. Porter, with his squadron, had arrived out, and taken possession of Key West.

Ten Pirates were executed at Jamaica, on the 7th ult.

Accounts from Mexico are contradictory.—One report states that Iturbide had been assassinated—another, that he had retired with a small band to the interior.

An *Earthquake* at Valparaiso, South America, on the 10th December, ruined the greater part of the town. Nearly 300 lives were lost, many persons wounded, and many missing, among the latter was the Supreme Director; not a dozen houses left habitable; some of the neighboring towns were also destroyed, the inhabitants scattered among the hills in tents. A letter from an American who witnessed the scene says: "I was sitting with some of my friends in my room, when the first thing I heard was the falling of the roof—and on rushing forwards I found it impossible to stand, the earth was in such violent agitation! I fortunately got into the street before the house fell—the next moment the earth was rent asunder, leaving a tremendous chasm. The objects on all sides, the screams of the dying and of the fugitives, and the danger which surrounded me, filled my mind with the most awful emotion. At length I was delivered from danger by the interposition of one of my friends—and I have been living ever since on board ship. Every two or three hours there is a new convulsion of the earth, which communicates itself to the vessels in the harbor."

A great fire occurred at Canton in China, on the first of November last, by which it is estimated 10,500 buildings were destroyed, of which 3000 were shops. Of about 70 factories occupied by foreigners, but 3 remain, one of which is the American Consul's. The loss of property is immense. The English Company's is estimated at half a million sterling. Upwards of 30,000 chests of tea, and several warehouses of crapes, &c. were lost. A great many Chinese, mostly small footed women, lost their lives. The Chinese made no attempt to stop the progress of the fire. Unless occupied in removing their goods, they looked on with a degree of apathy almost incredible.

Next Governor. A meeting of democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the house of Bartholomew Groves, in that county, have protested against the proceedings of the Harrisburgh convention—have recommended N. B. Boileau for next Governor, and that the democratic citizens of the counties hold meetings and appoint delegates to meet at Lewistown on the third Thursday of May, to make a nomination. *Harrisb. Chron.*

COMMUNICATION.

Erin Benevolent Society.

ON Monday, the 17th inst. the Society met in the Grand Jury Room at the Court House, and elected the following gentlemen as Officers for the ensuing year:

JOHN H. HOPKINS, *President.*
H. DAVIS, *Vice-President.*
MICHAEL ALLEN, *Treasurer.*
ROBERT STEELE, *Secretary.*
HUGH MAC SHANE, *Assistant-Secretary.*

In order to celebrate the annual festival, the Society again met at *Dailey's Hotel*, where, together with a number of respectable citizens and strangers, they sat down to a most splendid supper, prepared by Mr. Dailey. The Society through their committee of arrangement, cannot refrain from tendering their thanks to Mr Dailey, for the profusion and excellence of the supper, and to his Lady, for the taste and elegance with which the room and table were decorated. After the removal of the cloth, the President of the Society delivered an address, which was universally admired.

The following Toasts were then drunk, accompanied with appropriate airs by the Union Band.

TOASTS.

1. *The memory of the Saint whose name the day bears*—The guardian genius of Ireland—Heaven's agent in effecting the extension of its Kingdom.

2. *The land we live in*—Liberty's birth place—the exile's home—"the world's last best hope."

3. *The land of our fathers*—Nature's master piece—the ocean's gem. Where the reptile loses its venom, Oh, may the tyrant, no longer retain his power!

4. *The memory of Washington*—In war, his country's shield—in peace her counsellor.

5. *The President of the U. S.*—A soldier—a statesman—a patriot.

6. *The Vice President of the U. S.*—When his country most needed his services, they were not withheld.

7. *The heads of departments*—Start fair, gentlemen!

8. *The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

9. *The memory of Orr, Tone, Fitzgerald, Harvey, Bond and Emmet*—Power may prevent them from receiving the applause of their contemporaries—posterity will not fail to do them justice.

10. *Kings*—Robbers and ruffians—"*by right divine!*"

11. *The Navy of the U. S.*—Britain's scourge—old Neptune's pride.

12. *The Army of the U. S.*—Gallant—disciplined—patriotic.

13. *Domestic Manufactures*—They languish—and relief is denied them!

14. *Commerce*—Protected—not pampered!

15. *Internal Improvement*—The source of union and strength—of wealth and grandeur.

16. *Prejudice and illiberality*—Cobwebs that collect in empty minds.

17. *The Fair*—Our protectors in infancy—our helpmates in manhood—our solace in declining years.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The talents, worth and patriotism of Western Pennsylvania.

By Henry Baldwin, Esq.—General Jackson.

By Judge Wilkins—Objects of an Irishman's love—the hand that *gives* and the heart that forgives.

By Dr. George Stevenson—The memory of the Generals Thompson, Hand, and Irvine—three jolly Irishmen, who led the Pennsylvanians to victory during the war of the Revolution.

By Captain Talcott—The sons of the Emerald Isle. Wherever scattered, they carry in their hearts the love of liberty and hospitality.

By John M'Donald, Esq.—The memory of Gen. Wayne—He ought not to be forgotten.

By Harmar Denny, Esq.—The members of the Erin Benevolent Society, characterized by individual as well as social benevolence.

By Wm. Croghan, Esq. of Louisville—Our country—May her liberal and enlightened institutions ever afford protection to the exile who seeks refuge from tyranny and oppression.

By F. S. Muhlenberg, Esq. of Reading—The virtue hospitality, and cheerfulness of the sons of Erin.

By Alexander Johnston, Jr. Esq.—The cause of Liberty in Spain.

By Richard Biddle Esq.—The *Holy Alliance* of native and adopted Americans.

By Walter Forward Esq.—The Patriots of Ireland—Heads of wisdom, and hearts of fire.

By John M. Snowden, Esq.—The soldiers of Greece—May the spirit of their forefathers animate their hearts and nerve their arms, in defence of their bleeding country.

By Abner Barker, Esq. Our country: May emigrants possessing *Irish hearts*, never want in it a friend, a loaf, a house and a home.

By W. W. Petterman, Esq.—The Pirates—May they soon *feel* the powerful effects of American PORTER.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq.—Colonel Croghan—The hero of Fort Sandusky—and the son of an Irishman.

In the name of the *Union Band*, by G. G. Wright, President.—May the child of oppression of every nation, clime, and tongue, always find a home and friend in our adopted country, America.

Mr. Hopkins having retired, the Vice-President, *Hugh Davis, Esq.* gave—Our President—the orator of the day.

Legislature. On Monday the Senate put its veto upon the bill to endow the Philadelphia asylum for the deaf and dumb, at the expense of the Pennsylvania asylum. It was postponed indefinitely by a vote of 16 to 10.

On Tuesday the House of Representatives adopted a resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 1st of April; in which the Senate, the same day, concurred.

Catholic Question. It is said this subject is again to be brought before the Senate, to afford Mr. Shulze an opportunity of showing that he has *changed his mind* upon it. The late Convention gave him a view of the *merits* of the question, that he, before, with all his philosophy, and all his study, and practical knowledge to boot, had never taken.—*Chron.*

The bill, repealing the act which prevented constables from serving more than two out of three years, has passed both houses of the legislature and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.—*Intelligencer.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

We publish the following communication without further comment than, that it comes from the quarter whence it purports to come, and that knowing the author to be conversant with the matters of which he treats, and being in possession of his address, we have no reluctance to publish it.

Mr. Editor—As Mr. Shulze has been nominated a democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this state, contrary to the expectations and wishes of many respectable persons of that party, it becomes necessary to investigate the fairness and honesty of the nomination. If the investigation shall terminate without showing corruption among the members of the Convention, and without showing a strong probability that Mr. Shulze is not the choice of a majority of the democratic people, then, indeed, it will be the duty of every democratic republican to support the nomination at the polls.

I shall lay down the following fundamental principle; *to wit, members of a convention, of any kind, are bound* (without reference to their individual opinions) *to express the views and wishes of their constituents.* Whether members of any of our Legislatures are bound by *instructions* from their constituents or not, is another and perhaps doubtful question, but there can be no doubt of the correctness of the above position.—Now the question is; *did the late Convention legally express the wishes of the democratic party of Pennsylvania?* If yea; Mr. Shulze is the democratic candidate.—If nay; there is no democratic candidate before the public nominated by a legal Convention.

The *democratic party* in convention assembled in 1820, *settled* the time, place and mode of nominating their candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and the Presidential electoral College. In express violation of this deliberate act of the *people*, a few notoriously intriguing and restless demagogues, in the legislature, directed *in caucus*, that the Convention, for the present occasion, should be held in Harrisburgh during the session, and that they themselves should possess the privilege of filling vacancies.

Here was a palpable violation of the rights of the people, and a most odious usurpation of important privileges. But a scheme so artfully managed as related to time and circumstances—(created by their own intrigue too—) that it necessarily commanded a reluctant concurrence of a few *timid* honest, as well as other designing men in each district. It was this, that the late convention was *gotten up*, with an express power in the persons who contrived it to fill, from among themselves, all vacancies!!

The mere circumstance of the convention being *full*, is not the least recommendation; for this was in fact, a *constituent* portion of the deception itself. The mere simple act of 131 men, can be of little recommendation to 70,000 voters. It is their legal situation and character alone which can give authority to their recommendation; and their character and legal situation can only be ascertained by *facts*. In the present case, then, we find the following important facts, *to wit:*

1. The late convention was not called by the party; but on the other hand was a direct violation of their arrangement.

2. The individual nominated, is one of those who usurped the privileges of the people, and violated their arrangement.

3. The person nominated was supported, principally by the members of the legislature.

4. Mr. Shulze was not, and is not known (in character and talents) to the people, and therefore *could not* have been preferred by them.

5. Mr. Shulze, *in effect*, was nominated by a few artful and designing members of the legislature, to whom the people never delegated or intended to delegate such a power. It is true that many members of the legislature, were not also members of the convention, yet they arranged the time, place, and mode of nominating, so as to secure to themselves the power, (*which they exercised*) of fastening upon, and *influencing* the members of the convention who had been selected, to represent their respective counties.

Some of the above facts and many like ones, are notorious, while others of them, are shown by more *special* facts, such as follows—

6. One C. a member of assembly from C. county, some weeks since declared that Mr. Shulze was as stupid as an ox, for that last session, he was not able to govern his committee of seven members on the apportionment bill. After that declaration he requested Judge ——, of Lancaster, to present his respects to George Bryan, Esq. and to assure Mr. Bryan that he (C.) was his friend and would support him as soon as Mr. Clark was disposed of at the first ballot. This message was sent to Mr. Bryan, voluntarily, unasked and unthought of by any one. Mr. C. in convention voted for his "*stupid ox*" to govern *the State!!!* Will any man pretend to say the vote of C. in the convention, was agreeably to the wishes of his constituents, and binding on the party? Surely not.

7. When Mr. S. a delegate from Delaware county arrived in Harrisburgh, Mr. B. a *Senator* and delegate from Chester, attempted to influence him to vote for Mr. Shulze; and as his principal argument, said *it was reported* that Randall and Binns would have an undue influence over Mr. Bryan if elected. Yet he assured Mr. S. that he (B.) *did not believe one word of truth to exist in those reports.* Now, notwithstanding Mr. B. refused to believe any truth to exist in the very slanders by which he strove to influence the mind of Mr. S. yet he, himself, not only voted, *as if* influenced by the slander, but procured for Mr. Shulze the votes of two of the delegates from Chester! The writer can, fearless of contradiction, assert, that Mr. Shulze is neither known nor much respected in Chester county; and as Mr. B. and two of the delegates from that county voted against Mr. Bryan upon hypocritical pretences, *their* votes can have no binding force on the party. They must have been given either through corruption or blind infatuation. Next to Dr. Darlington, the Democrats of Chester, are decidedly in favor of Mr. Bryan, for whom the remaining two delegates, that *Senator* B. could not cajole out of their senses or integrity, voted, on the last ballot.

8. Col P. from one of the western counties, on his arrival at Harrisburgh, told Judge ——— that he and one of his colleagues, Mr. B. would (as instructed) vote for Judge W. on the first ballot; but after that ballot would support the *man of their choice*, Mr. Bryan. This declaration was made unasked and voluntarily; yet so much were those delegates *enlightened* between Tuesday and Wednesday that they both voted for Mr. Shulze. Mr. Shulze is probably as little known in Allegheny as he is in Siberia, and consequently the delegates upon their arrival had no idea of supporting him. Can *their* votes express the choice of Allegheny county; or be binding on the honor and feeling of the party throughout the state? Surely not—and the idea of giving credit or authority to the acts of a convention composed of such materials; and acting under such suspicious inconsistency, is absolute nonsence—more, absolute *madness*.

9. Norvell and many other intriguers, who influenced the Ingham party, had been at Harrisburgh a considerable time, previous to the 4th of March, doubtless making the necessary arrangements with Mr. Shulze and his friends. But more of this, and of his and their overtures to another candidate, and his repulsion of the vile attempt, at another time, if *necessary*.

A DEMOCRAT.

Who is John Andrew Shulze? We know little of him, save that he was educated for a clergyman, preached, or rather tried to preach, one sermon, which met with so unfavorable a reception that he thought it best to consult his own interest by becoming a statesman. He has never distinguished himself as a legislator, and from all we can learn he is every way unqualified for the office of Governor. His talents are of a very inferior order indeed. he possesses no great portion of moral courage, and he will if elected be a mere tool of ambitious office hunters. He is a strong *Anti-Constitutionalist*, and favorer of the pernicious doctrine, that the legislature is *omnipotent*.

[*Union.*

London, January 30.

The *Etoile* of Monday contains the following news: "The Duke of Angouleme, Generalissimo of the French army, is to set out in a few days. M. d'Ordenrade, will command the body guards, which will accompany his royal highness. The Marquis of Lauriston sets out in three days. The Regency of Spain is to enter Catalonia before the French army; Generals Conuel and Damadieu set off last night for the Spanish army. We are assured that the Manifesto of the Spanish government to Europe has reached Paris. It is said to be full of wisdom and dignity."

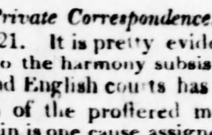
General movements are taking place among the troops and garrisons; some are going to join the army of observation, and others are coming to replace them.

Private Correspondence.

Paris, Jan. 21. It is pretty evident that some interruption to the harmony subsisting between the French and English courts has taken place. The rejection of the proffered mediation with regard to Spain is one cause assigned; but I find other explanations current, of which I give the following, as a specimen, without vouching for its authenticity. Sir C. Stuart, having observed that frequent communications were made from the Russian to the French minister, respecting which great secrecy was observed, complained to Mr Canning of this reserve. Mr. Canning directed him to demand an explanation; when it was disclosed, but with reluctance, that Russia had been urging France to invade Spain, and offering to support her with a force of 400,000 men. Mr. Canning was so indignant at this want of frankness, at the time that England's offer of mediation was under consideration, that he despatched a messenger to Lord Somerset, with instructions, immediately on his arrival at Madrid, to prepare the basis of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Spain and England, to be acted on in the event of a declaration of war by France against England.

The anxiety of the public at Paris, about the opening of the Chambers, was so great that 500 francs was offered for a single admission.

Augsburgh, January 21. The last letters which we have received from the frontiers of Russia, continue of a warlike character, inasmuch as the general persuasion is, that the Britannic ambassador, Lord Strangford, will fail in the mission which he has gone out to fulfil at Constantinople.



Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 15. Steam Boat *Magnet*, 150 tons, Beckwith, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

16. Steam Boat *Missouri*, 110 tons, Sturgiss, master, Louisville, tobacco, hemp, and passengers. [The late master of this boat, was killed on the passage up, by being caught in the machinery.]

19. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, passengers.

DEPARTED.

March 13. Keel Boat ——, 20 tons, Stacker, master, Nashville, shingles and whiskey.

15. Keel Boat ——, 25 tons, A. Hart, owner, M'Lean, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

Three Flat Boats, 120 tons.

Steam Boat *Allegheny*, 25 tons, Adams, Wilson and Co. owners, Reno, master, Louisville, dry-goods and queensware.

16. Steam Boat *Magnet*, 150 tons, Beckwith, New Orleans, dry goods and porter.

19. Steam Boat, *General Neville*, Young, master, St. Louis, 85 tons freight and 36 passengers.

☞ The Steam Boat Pennsylvania, is expected to arrive from Nashville in 4 or 5 days.

☞ The river has risen considerably since our last.

[The number of Steam Boats now running, insure a very speedy transmission of all merchandise sent to this place for the western market—In few instances need goods or passengers be detained in port more than one or two days.]

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that by the orders of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of the heirs of Hugh Sterling, deceased, the heirs of James Gilleland, deceased lands of Daniel South, Jacob Adams and Ephraim Herriot; situate and being in the township of Fayette, in the said county.

Also,

ONE LOT, or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being lot no. 476, in the general plan thereof bounded by Liberty-street, by Seventh and Smithfield streets, late the estate of William Algeo, deceased.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

Sabbath School Notice.

THE Quarterly meeting of the officers, managers, and superintendants of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union;* will be held at the session house of the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

JOHN ALBREE,

SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF
Market Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
One Hundred Packages of
BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a general and extensive assortment of
LADIES' black and morocco Shoes of every description,
Ditto black, white and coloured Kid,
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Bootees,
Ditto fine and dancing Pumps,
Boy's, Miss's and Children's leather Boots and Shoes, of every description—

ALSO,

4500 pair Ladies' low-priced Morocco Shoes,
1500 ditto Leather Pumps,
1000 pair Men's Pumps
1000 Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes,
Selected expressly for, and adapted to the Country Retail Trade.

Constantly on hand,
Black, Red, Green and Yellow Morocco Skins,
Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.

All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Country Merchants, and purchasers generally are invited to call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh, March 21—eotf

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

One or two Paper-Makers

WHO can come well recommended, will find employment if immediate application be made at the YOUGH PAPER MILL, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

March 21 4

Irish Linen Warehouse.

LUKE & CHEW,

No. 21, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offer for Sale, on very liberal terms, an extensive assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

In whole, half, and 20 yard pieces—3-4 and 7-8 wide. DRILLINGS of different qualities, DOWLAS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, brown HOLLANDS, SHEETINGS, also MUSLINS.

Woollen Goods.

Blue and Grey CLOTHS, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, and NEGRO CLOTHING, part of which are of Domestic Manufacture.

GROCERIES.

Malaga WINE—GIN—and COFFEE.

March 21—3tif

To the Amateurs of Music.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite the Amateurs of Music, and informs them that he has just received from Germany, an excellent

CLOCK,

Which keeps perfect time, and plays eight pieces of Musick of the most brilliant composition.

It plays one piece every hour, and is worthy the attention of every man of taste. It will be sold at a moderate price, and may be at any time seen at the subscriber's, on the bank between Market and Ferry Streets.

F. Bowers.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.—3t*

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,

A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy, Spring & Summer GOODS.

Also—A good assortment of

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;

And a large assortment of Ladies' Satin, Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco

Slippers,

With and without heels, assorted colours.

Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes.

Also—A good assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, March 14—6tif

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

A N agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable color of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off, decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, Genuine, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

Poetry.

FILIAL PIETY.

From Waldam, an American Revolutionary Tale.
By Dr. M'Henry.

But man cannot to human cares be cold,
And Waldam's heart was but of human mould.
An earthly object round his soul entwined,
And greatly shared with Heaven his pious mind
'Twas Ellenore, the apple of his sight,
In whom his heart now centred all delight.
And she deserved his tenderest cares to move,
If e'er a child deserved a parent's love:
For she was virtuous, dutiful, and kind,
All that could please an anxious father's mind.
Five smiles had power his troubled soul to calm,
Her soft attentions were his bosom's balm;
And much she loved his sorrows to beguile,
With many a soothing act and pleasing wile.
Ceaseless the tender arts she used to cheer
A mind, to her so partial and so dear.
Dispensing filial benefit like this,
She knew was duty, and she felt it bliss.
Hence, for her sire, she left without a sigh,
The attractive haunts of city luxury; [mind
Amusement, friends, whate'er could charm the
Of youthful maids, she cheerful left behind;
And deep conceal'd in solitary shades,
Where silent sameness over all pervades, [sight,
Where those young charms are hidden from the
That dawn'd upon the admiring world so bright!
She pines not at the change, nor dull employ,
They are no sacrifice to her, but joy.

SPRING.

From the Salem Gazette.

O haste, ye vernal gales to breathe
The genial, balmy air of Spring;
And smiling nature's floral wreath
On wings of gentle zephyrs bring;
Ye liquid streams, soft murm'ring slow,
Again resume your peaceful flow;
And wake, ye birds, on every spray,
The warblings of your plaintive lay.

Then from bright Helicon's fair bowers,
The rural muse shall bring her lyre,
And sailing on the roseate hours,
The strings of melody inspire;
While echo, from the hills around,
Shall mingle in the flowing sound;
And wood-land nymphs their garlands bring,
To strew upon the lap of spring.

And when the vesper shadows fall,
And Cynthia pours her mellow light,
Shedding her lucid rays o'er all
The flow'rets dipp'd in dews of night.
I'll wander in the leafy grove,
And through the lonely valley rove,
Still listening to the evening breeze
That sighs amid the verdant trees.

CARLOS.

Miscellany.

THE NEW NOVEL.

FROM THE NEW YORK MINERVA.

The Wilderness; or Braddock's Times. A Tale of the West.

We have lately been favored with a perusal of the manuscript of a new novel, with the above title, which we observe, is announced for publication in a few weeks. Having recently entered our protest against all sort of puffing in advance, on the ground that it is injurious to the literary character of the country, and no way calculated to promote the views of those who write for fame, it may be thought inconsistent in us to take any notice of the present work until it is fairly before the public. We should have felt the force of this objection, had we lent our columns to the promulgation of paragraphs, intended to obtain patronage for a book we had never read, and, if not written by the author himself, the production, it is more than probable, of some intimate friend, not very conversant with these matters, though full of zeal to display his fancied talent for criticism; or, perhaps, who calculated to come in for a share of the reputation, if the author was so fortunate as to acquire any. But in this case we stand on a very different ground. We have read the novel from beginning to end, with the greatest care and attention. We have thus been able to form, and to lay before our readers, an opinion of its merits. We have no friendships, no partialities for the author which could induce us to deviate from what we consider the straight line of duty, and, finally, although we are inimical to the system of monopolizing public opinion, that has so long prevailed amongst us, we feel no hostility towards that fair and candid manner of noticing a forthcoming work, which is founded on a perfect acquaintance with its contents. What we complain of, is, the indiscriminate practice of praising every book, without regard to its matter or tendency, if a copy is only "presented by the author to the editor."

Under the impression that our exordium will be held admissible, we proceed to remark, that the novel in question is of a truly national character, and embraces a portion of American History pregnant with events not only important and interesting in themselves, but which gave birth to others whose beneficial influence this country will long feel, and of whose glorious results it will ever boast. It was during that eventful period that the virtues and talents of the great father of our republic were first called into action; when, with all the chivalric spirit of a youthful hero, he drew his patriotic sword in defence of the unfortunate settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, who were daily exposed to the murderous attacks of the savage tribes urged on, and assisted in their barbarous incursions by the French, who were then our national enemies.

To embody the characters and transactions of such a period into the popular form of a novel, we conceive to have been a most happy idea. Its distance from our day is well suited for such a purpose. It is not yet so remote as to be altogether disconnected with the feelings of the present generation: nor so recent as to prevent us from yielding assent to such statements as assume the character of romance; and afford us enjoyment from those embellishments of fancy, in which the license of a novelist may permit him to clothe his narrative.

This novel, however, is more strictly historical than the majority of those that are published as such. In all its leading features it conforms rigidly to the documental statements of the times and scenes which it describes; and in none of its parts does it contradict them. Hence there is a character of reality diffused over the whole performance, which cannot fail to possess a peculiar charm for every lover of nature and truth.

Historical novels have, of late years become the most generally attractive of all species of literature. Readers of all tastes, tempers, ranks, and pursuits, resort to them, either for entertainment or instruction, and often for both; for no where else can both be found so intimately and agreeably united. They not only yield enjoyment, but they impart solid information; and thus, while they afford an example for their perusal to those who seek only for pleasure, they possess attractions for those who merely desire instruction. To the moralist they offer accurate and striking pictures of the manners, actions, passions, and fortunes of characters that are known to have really existed, and thereby furnish lessons for the enlargement of knowledge, and precepts for the regulation of life. The young, the luxurious, and the romantic, are, therefore, not ashamed to make that their avowed study to which the grave, the philosophical, and the religious, often have recourse for purposes altogether serious, dignified, and commendable."

The novel of "The Wilderness," abounds with incidents, and especially in the second volume, when as we should naturally expect, the plot thickens around us, we believe that the reader whose mind is in any degree capable of sympathizing in the fortunes of others, will be chained to the narrative with an intensity of interest. As to ourselves, we freely avow, that during the perusal, we felt that interest; for we could not contemplate the trying situations, the ardent attachments, and the heroic achievements of characters, the very names of some of whom we have venerated from our infancy, without being affected far more strongly than novels generally affect us. Indeed the hallowed celebrity of the principal character which this work delineates—that of the revered WASHINGTON, when his young glories were budding around him, and he was thrown into situations which called forth the display of his ardent and generous feelings, his patriotism, his wisdom, and his heroism, delineated, as they are, justly, consistently, and forcibly, cannot fail to produce a strong and pleasing excitement in the mind of every intelligent and virtuous American.

But the circumstance which will, perhaps, operate most strongly in exciting the public curiosity, is, that the author has ventured to portray Washington in the character of a lover. The public mind has been accustomed to view this illustrious personage only as history presents him in his public capacity at the head of armies, in the senate, or presiding over the destinies of a nation. Hence his mind is generally supposed to have been framed only to feel an interest in the great political and national concerns of mankind. But numerous traditionary traits of Washington's character render this austere and unnatural opinion of him somewhat questionable, and exhibit him as possessing in an eminent degree, all the finer and more endearing qualities of the soul, which this writer has seized with avidity, and delineated in a masterly manner. Had we heard of this author, or any author, undertaking such a task, under such circumstances, before we witnessed its execution, we should have, without hesitation, predicted his failure. But having seen the execution, we feel at perfect liberty to say that he has completely succeeded, and has thrown an air of romance over the hero of his tale, which he never before possessed, and in a manner not only agreeable to nature and probability, but also sufficient to produce confidence in the most minute details of the statement. We also add our opinion, that the warmest admirers of Washington's career could not wish to see him placed in a light more dignified, commanding, and we may say, more glorious than that in which he appears in the trying scenes narrated in this tale.

MARCH is well described by a writer in the Spectator, (probably Mr Pope,) to whom in a vision of the seasons, it thus appeared: "As March advanced towards me, there was, methought, in his look, a lowering roughness, which ill befitted a month which was ranked in so mild a season; but as he came forwards, his features became insensibly more mild and gentle, he smoothed his brow, and looked with so sweet a countenance that I could not but lament his departure, though he made way for April."

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Doctor R. Mac Call,

May be consulted at Daily's Hotel corner of Fifth and Wood-streets.

FROM a very extensive experience, both in private and public practice, Dr. M'C. is induced to hope that his services will not be unacceptable to the citizens of Pittsburgh. Those who honor him with their confidence, may rest assured, of the most prompt and punctual attendance.

By devoting his mind *exclusively* to the duties of his profession R. M'C. is *determined* to *merit* patronage, whether he may receive it or not.

Jan. 10—tf

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in her line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper. Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.——3mo

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin Street, between Allegheny river and Penn Street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commision. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of Dr MELLEN's Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Dr. MELLEN's Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton

Hudson, 12th Month, 15th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain. I was at last induced to make trial of Dr MELLEN's Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr. Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately. I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

New Commission

WARE-HOUSE

AND

AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

Commission Merchants,

MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, .1821——May 18—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

October 1s. Arthur M'Gill.
tf yaM11

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses, two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choicest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Mercer Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Beer's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

In the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Ewing and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. The house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the south east corner of Wood and Water streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situated at the north east corner of Market and Front streets, now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Connelly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, six miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscriber who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* on

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannon,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 182[illegible]—tf.

Commission Warehouse,

Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHISON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq.
} *Pittsburgh.*

April 6. tf.

Poetry.

FILIAL PIETY.

From Waltham, an American Revolutionary Tale. By Dr. M'Henry.

But man cannot to human cares be cold,
And Waltham's heart was but of human mould.
An earthly object round his soul entwined,
And greatly shared with Heaven his pious mind
'Twas Ellenore, the apple of his sight,
In whom his heart now centred all delight.
And she deserved his tenderest cares to move,
If e'er a child deserved a parent's love:
For she was virtuous, dutiful, and kind,
All that could please an anxious father's mind.
Her smiles had power his troubled soul to calm,
Her soft attentions were his bosom's balm;
And much she loved his sorrows to beguile,
With many a soothing act and pleasing wile.
Ceaseless the tender arts she used to cheer
A mind, to her so partial and so dear.
Dispensing filial benefit like this,
She knew was duty, and she felt it bliss.
Hence, for her sire, she left without a sigh,
The attractive haunts of city luxury; [mind
Amusement, friends, whate'er could charm the
Of youthful maids, she cheerful left behind;
And deep conceal'd in solitary shades,
Where silent sameness over all pervades, [sight,
Where those young charms are hidden from the
That dawn'd upon the admiring world so bright!
She pines not at the change, nor dull employ,
They are no sacrifice to her, but joy.

SPRING.

From the Salem Gazette.

O haste, ye vernal gales to breathe
The genial, balmy air of Spring;
And smiling nature's floral wreath
On wings of gentle zephyrs bring;
Ye liquid streams, soft murm'ring slow,
Again resume your peaceful flow;
And wake, ye birds, on every spray,
The warblings of your plaintive lay.

Then from bright Helicon's fair bowers,
The rural muse shall bring her lyre,
And sailing on the roseate hours,
The strings of melody inspire;
While echo, from the hills around,
Shall mingle in the flowing sound;
And wood-land nymphs their garlands bring,
To strew upon the lap of spring.

And when the vesper shadows fall,
And Cynthia pours her mellow light,
Shedding her lucid rays o'er all
The flow'rets dipp'd in dews of night.
I'll wander in the leafy grove,
And through the lonely valley rove,
Still listening to the evening breeze
That sighs amid the verdant trees.

CARLOS.

Miscellany.

THE NEW NOVEL.

FROM THE NEW YORK MINERVA.

The Wilderness; or Braddock's Times. A Tale of the West.

We have lately been favored with a perusal of the manuscript of a new novel, with the above title, which we observe, is announced for publication in a few weeks. Having recently entered our protest against all sort of puffing in advance, on the ground that it is injurious to the literary character of the country, and no way calculated to promote the views of those who write for fame, it may be thought inconsistent in us to take any notice of the present work until it is fairly before the public. We should have felt the force of this objection, had we lent our columns to the promulgation of paragraphs, intended to obtain patronage for a book we had never read, and, if not written by the author himself, the production, it is more than probable, of some intimate friend, not very conversant with these matters, though full of zeal to display his fancied talent for criticism; or, perhaps, who calculated to come in for a share of the reputation, if the author was so fortunate as to acquire any. But in this case we stand on a very different ground. We have read the novel from beginning to end, with the greatest care and attention. We have thus been able to form, and to lay before our readers, an opinion of its merits. We have no friendships, no partialities for the author which could induce us to deviate from what we consider the straight line of duty, and, finally, although we are inimical to the system of monopolizing public opinion, that has so long prevailed amongst us, we feel no hostility towards that fair and candid manner of noticing a forthcoming work, which is founded on a perfect acquaintance with its contents. What we complain of, is, the indiscriminate practice of praising every book, without regard to its matter or tendency, if a copy is only "presented by the author to the editor."

Under the impression that our exordium will be held admissible, we proceed to remark, that the novel in question is of a truly national character, and embraces a portion of American History pregnant with events not only important and interesting in themselves, but which gave birth to others whose beneficial influence this country will long feel, and of whose glorious results it will ever boast. It was during that eventful period that the virtues and talents of the great father of our republic were first called into action; when, with all the chivalric spirit of a youthful hero, he drew his patriotic sword in defence of the unfortunate settlers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, who were daily exposed to the murderous attacks of the savage tribes urged on, and assisted in their barbarous incursions by the French, who were then our national enemies.

To embody the characters and transactions of such a period into the popular form of a novel, we conceive to have been a most happy idea. Its distance from our day is well suited for such a purpose. It is not yet so remote as to be altogether disconnected with the feelings of the present generation; nor so recent as to prevent us from yielding assent to such statements as assume the character of romance; and afford us enjoyment from those embellishments of fancy, in which the license of a novelist may permit him to clothe his narrative.

This novel, however, is more strictly historical than the majority of those that are published as such. In all its leading features it conforms rigidly to the documental statements of the times and scenes which it describes; and in none of its parts does it contradict them. Hence there is a character of reality diffused over the whole performance, which cannot fail to possess a peculiar charm for every lover of nature and truth.

Historical novels have, of late years become the most generally attractive of all species of literature. Readers of all tastes, tempers, ranks, and pursuits, resort to them, either for entertainment or instruction, and often for both; for no where else can both be found so intimately and agreeably united. They not only yield enjoyment, but they impart solid information; and thus, while they afford an excuse for their perusal to those who seek only for pleasure, they possess attractions for those who merely desire instruction. To the moralist they offer accurate and striking pictures of the manners, actions, passions, and fortunes of characters that are known to have really existed, and thereby furnish lessons for the enlargement of knowledge, and precepts for the regulation of life. The young, the luxurious, and the romantic, are, therefore, not ashamed to make that their avowed study to which the grave, the philosophical, and the religious, often have recourse for purposes altogether serious, dignified, and commendable."

The novel of "The Wilderness," abounds with incidents; and especially in the second volume, when as we should naturally expect, the plot thickens around us, we believe that the reader whose mind is in any degree capable of sympathizing in the fortunes of others, will be chained to the narrative with an intensity of interest. As to ourselves, we freely avow, that during the perusal, we felt that interest; for we could not contemplate the trying situations, the ardent attachments, and the heroic achievements of characters, the very names of some of whom we have venerated from our infancy, without being affected far more strongly than novels generally affect us. Indeed the hallowed celebrity of the principal character which this work delineates—that of the revered WASHINGTON, when his young glories were budding around him, and he was thrown into situations which called forth the display of his ardent and generous feelings, his patriotism, his wisdom, and his heroism, delineated, as they are, justly, consistently, and forcibly, cannot fail to produce a strong and pleasing excitement in the mind of every intelligent and virtuous American.

But the circumstance which will, perhaps, operate most strongly in exciting the public curiosity, is, that the author has ventured to portray Washington in the character of a lover. The public mind has been accustomed to view this illustrious personage only as history presents him in his public capacity at the head of armies, in the senate, or presiding over the destinies of a nation. Hence his mind is generally supposed to have been framed only to feel an interest in the great political and national concerns of mankind. But numerous traditionary traits of Washington's character render this austere and unnatural opinion of him somewhat questionable, and exhibit him as possessing in an eminent degree, all the finer and more endearing qualities of the soul, which this writer has seized with avidity, and delineated in a masterly manner. Had we heard of this author, or any author, undertaking such a task, under such circumstances, before we witnessed its execution, we should have, without hesitation, predicted his failure. But having seen the execution, we feel at perfect liberty to say that he has completely succeeded, and has thrown an air of romance over the hero of his tale, which he never before possessed, and in a manner not only agreeable to nature and probability, but also sufficient to produce confidence in the most minute details of the statement. We also add our opinion, that the warmest admirers of Washington's career could not wish to see him placed in a light more dignified, commanding, and we may say, more glorious than that in which he appears in the trying scenes narrated in this tale.

MARCH is well described by a writer in the Spectator (probably Mr Pope) to whom in a vision of the seasons, it thus appeared: "As March advanced towards me, there was, methought, in his look, a lowering roughness, which ill befitted a month which was ranked in so mild a season; but as he came forwards, his features became insensibly more mild and gentle, he smoothed his brow, and looked with so sweet a countenance that I could not but lament his departure, though he made way for April."

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

Doctor R. Mac Call,

May be consulted at Daily's Hotel corner of Fifth and Wood-streets.

FROM a very extensive experience, both in private and public practice, Dr. M'C. is induced to hope that his services will not be unacceptable to the citizens of Pittsburgh. Those who honor him with their confidence, may rest assured, of the most prompt and punctual attendance.

By devoting his mind *exclusively* to the duties of his profession R. M'C. is *determined* to merit patronage, whether he may receive it or not.

Jan. 10—tf

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.——3mo

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, Wilham Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

WILLIAM SCOTT,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the PLANE MAKING, at his old Stand in Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where his customers and others can be supplied at the shortest notice.

All Orders from a distance, accompanied by the Cash, or suitable References, will be attended to

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21—3m

WM. EVANS,

Plane-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, as usual, at the old stand, in Irwin street, between Allegheny river and Penn street. Mechanicks are invited to call, as he will sell at the lowest prices for cash.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—3mo.

BRASS FOUNDRY, Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing,
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. 3tf

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.

Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton

Hudson, 12th Month, 15th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain. I was at last induced to make trial of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately. I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,

Market, between Front and 2d Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

New Commission WARE-HOUSE *AND* AUCTION STORE.

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett, Commission Merchants,

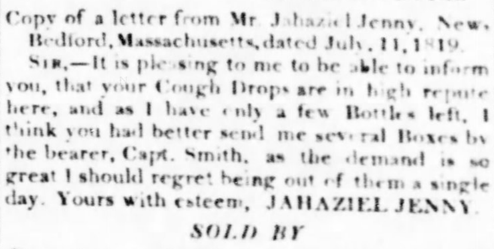
MAYSVILLE, Ky.

INFORM the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that they have connected an Auction Store with their Commission Warehouse, and are prepared to receive consignments of all kinds of merchandize, to sell at auction or private sale, at the option of the Consignee, on the usual terms.

Merchants and others, who may favour them with their custom, may depend on their prompt attention and punctuality.

Maysville, May 3, 1821——May 18—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT which he now occupies, situated on 7th street, and Strawberry and Cherry alleys. The house is built of the best materials, and is well finished, a stable for at least eight horses; two smoke houses, and other conveniencies; a large Garden, stocked with the choisest fruit trees and shrubbery of a superior kind, all in a bearing state. It is deemed useless to say any thing in praise of this property, as it is generally known here. A good title will be made, and it will be sold free of all incumbrances.

Also,

ABOUT 1200 acres of first rate upland in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Stump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Mercer Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst,

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Brown's Meeting house.

Jan. 10—tf

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING VERY

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

In the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the south east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Riddle and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. The house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the south east corner of Wood and Water streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas R. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Water streets, now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Connelly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers, who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARMSTRONG WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

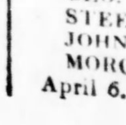
Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional Business.

Jan. 17—tf

For Rent or Sale



THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also a Large Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

Commission Warehouse, Maysville, Ky.

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION & STORAGE BUSINESS generally, under the firm of

Phillips, Shepard & Liggett,

beg leave to inform the public, that having provided themselves with good Warehouses, are ready to transact any business entrusted to them in their line; either in the purchase of produce or making sales on consignment; receiving and forwarding goods to order, and making collections, &c. They pledge themselves that no exertions shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers, as it is their determination to devote their time exclusively to the above business.

W. B. Phillips,
C. B. Shepard,
A. Liggett,

References.

ALLEN & GRANT,
ADAMS & HUTCHESON,
GEO. SUTTON,
STEELE & CO.
JOHN DARRAGH, Esq.
MORGAN NEVILLE, Esq. } *Pittsburgh*

April 6. tf.